The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,624.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" ditto including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" ditto including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" ditto including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 8 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

Remittances, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 4,659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander George Betts, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
" Cutwar	31	" Negapatam	9
	Sept.	" Pondicherry	10
" Mangalore	1	" Madras	13
" Cannanore	2	" Coconada	15
" Calicut	2	" Vizagapatam	15
" Beypore	2	" Bimlipatam	16
" Cochin	3	" Gopalpore	17
" Tuticorin	4	" False Point	18
" Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on the 20th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Bussorah	9
" Kurrachee	24	" Bushire	11
" Gwadur	25	" Lingah	13
" Muscat	28	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Muscat	17
" Lingah	31		Sept.
" Bushire	3	" Gwadur	19
" Fao	4	" Kurrachee	21
Arrive Bussorah	5	Arrive Bombay	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intend to despatch the Steam ship SCOTIA, 1168 tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, as an extra Steamer on or about the 24th August 1870. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co., of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Barzellino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines / Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

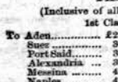
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements for forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be affected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 75	2nd Class. £ 15	Deck. £ 4
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Without Food.

Children under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candelle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Custom-house authorities, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. ..... }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDENTS à Bombay sont PREVENUS qu'une SOUSCRIPTION est OUVERTE au Consulat de France en faveur des VICTIMES de la GUERRE.

NOTICE—The ANNUAL SALES of ARKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the right of removing SAND from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, will be HELD before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on the 15th September 1870 and following days.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 10th August 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. ELLORA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Southampton, 23rd July.
" RIPON, from Marseilles, 31st July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. AUSTRALIA, from Southampton, 16th July.
" BOREMAN, from Liverpool, 30th July.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th August 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c.; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. James Lalor, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P.M., 25 Head of very superior AUSTRALIAN HORSES, including first-class Saddle and Harness Horses, and Carriage Pairs.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 20th August 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

Marian Moore (Ballad)	...	...	Rs. 1 8
My Sunny Gascon Shore	...	...	" 1 12
Musical Miseries (A Comic Melody)	...	...	" 1 8
Maggie's Welcome	...	...	" 2 0
Next May Day	...	...	" 1 8
Nellie and I (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Nora O'Neal (Song and Chorus)	...	...	" 1 8
Nearest Way Home, (Ballad)	...	...	" 2 0
Nelly Dunbar (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Owt, the	...	...	" 1 8
Oh Wally, Waly up the Bank	...	...	" 2 0
Other side of Jordan	...	...	" 1 8
Oft as the Bell (Sacred Song)	...	...	" 1 4
Oh! give me Wings to fly away	...	...	" 1 8
Oh! I dote on the Military	...	...	" 1 8
Oh! spare my Flower (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Old Cottage Clock, the	...	...	" 2 0
Our love of early years. (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Oh! down the deep bright River	...	...	" 1 8
Open Window, the	...	...	" 1 4
Oh! smile sweet Love (Ballad	...	...	" 1 8
Our Dear Old Church of England	...	...	" 1 8
Only the Night Winds sigh alone	...	...	" 1 8
Peace of Home, the, (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 4
Pilgrim Stars, the	...	...	" 1 8
Penitence	...	...	" 1 8
Pretty Miss Ricketts	...	...	" 1 8
Peacefully Slumber my own darling son	...	...	" 1 8
Peasant Girl	...	...	" 1 8
Passing away into sunlight, (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Pearl, the	...	...	" 1 8
Pilgrims Return, the	...	...	" 1 8
Question, the	...	...	" 1 8
Queen, the	...	...	" 2 0
Queen of Flower	...	...	" 1 8
Remember Love	...	...	" 1 8
Ringing the Flower Bells	...	...	" 1 8
Robin Redbreast	...	...	" 1 8
Roman Martyr, the	...	...	" 1 8
Regret	...	...	" 1 4
Royal Baby, the	...	...	" 1 8
Ruth in the Corn (Sacred Song)	...	...	" 1 8
Shine on thou bright Beacon	...	...	" 1 8
She walked beside me	...	...	" 1 8
Sweet Nightingale, Wait	...	...	" 1 8
Skylark, the	...	...	" 2 0
Sweet spirit, hear my Prayer	...	...	" 1 8
Sunbeams	...	...	" 1 8
Spring time of Life, the	...	...	" 1 8
Star Beams, (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Shepherd of Israel, (Sacred Song)	...	...	" 1 8
Soft Sow is sleeping, the	...	...	" 1 8
Sailing away	...	...	" 1 8
She woke in Paradise	...	...	" 1 8
Snow Flake, the, and the Citron Tree	...	...	" 2 0
Snow lies white, the	...	...	" 1 8
She wandered down the Mountain Side	...	...	" 1 8
Sunshine	...	...	" 1 8
Sleep, my pretty one, sleep	...	...	" 1 8
Sweet Ellie Dean	...	...	" 1 8
Sweet Lady, to thy Lattice come	...	...	" 1 8
Sweet day, so Cool	...	...	" 1 0
Sweet Bird, pretty Bird, tell	...	...	" 1 8
Sweet is the breath of early morn	...	...	" 1 8
Speak tender words	...	...	" 1 8
Sacred vows	...	...	" 1 8
Shadows of Angels' Wings (Ballad)	...	...	" 1 8
Sailor's Farewell, the	...	...	" 1 8

One small ROOM to LET, suitable for a Godown, for particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

20th August 1870.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"by a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP,

MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,

a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

MEMBERS of the EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB, who have NOT ALREADY PAID their SUBSCRIPTION for the current year, are reminded that the amount—Rs. 12—is now due, and should, together with any arrears of Subscription, be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, without delay.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Lieut-Colonel,
Hon. Secretary E. I. N. S. Club, Bombay.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE P. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY at the Registered Office of the Company at 4 P.M., the following Resolution, proposed by Mookhund Kassidass, Esq., and seconded by Burjorjee Jamsetjee, Esq., was carried unanimously:—

That the Liquidators' Accounts, as submitted to the Meeting, and the transfer of the property as effected by him, be approved and confirmed.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Chairman of Meeting.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 13th May and 4th June 1867, a further RETURN out of PAID-UP CAPITAL of Rs. 150 per SHARE will be made to the registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY the 19th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd INSTANT.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, BRIGHAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain pieces or parcels of Foras land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 90 Cawnies and Seventy thousand square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much p r square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on the premises known as GRAY & Co.'s Offices, next to P. and O. Company's.

COLLEY, MADELEY and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mrs. C.C. COLLEY, who has lately left Bombay for Calcutta, consisting of blackwood drawing-room chairs, dining do., carved blackwood round drawing-room tables, round tables, chiffoniers, side-board, couches, easy chairs, drawing-room Brussels carp ts, card tables, writing tables, writing tables, wardrobes, 1 pair carved side tables, 1 pair music stands, foot stools, 1 plated dinner service, 1 la ge four-post bedstead, 1 small do., 1 handsome linen servee in black beads and pink linen, complete set of glassware consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, champagnes, sherries, clarets, custards, jellies, finger glasses.

1 very handsome Tucker's hanging lamp.
1 complete set of single plated harness.
1 ditto double ditto
1 Saloon Bible.
2 Revolvers, the last patent.
1 Lady's saddle, complete.
1 Gentlemen's do. do.
No catalogues will be issued, but the furniture is now on view.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Matthew Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

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NOTICES.

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GREEN ALPINE HATS,	Rs. 8 8
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DRAB ALPINE HATS,	Rs. 12 0
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BLACK TYROL HATS, size 20⅞ inch,	Rs. 6 8
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BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22½ inch,	Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22½ inch,	Rs. 6 8
BLACK TYROL HATS, size 23½ inch,	Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20½ inch,	Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20⅞ inch,	Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21½ inch,	Rs. 6 8
DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21⅝ inch,	Rs. 6 8
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STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—15TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, good amounts, at Rs. 96-6 and 96-8, or 3-10 to 3-8 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-12 and 112-14.
A small sum of 15 years' debentures, at Rs. 109-12.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,470, and one lot at Rs. 1,475 ; the market closed firm, with buyers at Rs. 1,470.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.
Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 292½ and 290.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Murray, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Worsley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Ellora (s)	Hector	Suez, August 9.
	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Calcutta, July 26.
	Stag	Ellis	Bangkok, June 9.

The steamer Behar began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 15 Atalanta (s) ..... Reynolds ..... Bombay, August 4.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 15 Mongolia (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12 Muscat Merchant ... . Covelong.
13 Capreen .... Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 13 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon.

Passengers sailed per Oriental, s s—To Rangoon—Lieutenant A D Wengal, Lieutenant H R C Hewal, Assistant Surgeon E Nicholson, Lieutenant and Adjutant W Stamforth, Staff Assistant Surgeon Shaw, Lieutenants Falls, Tew, and Brown, of the 2-21st Regiment.

For Masulipatam—Lieutenant and Mrs Campbell, and Rev Mr Conn.

For Coconada—Mr Jullater.

For Vizagapatam—Mr and Miss Bellis.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of JOINING this SOCIETY for the ensuing Session, either as Performing or Non-Performing Members, will oblige by sending their names to the Managing Committee as soon as possible, that due arrangements may be made.

The Session will commence on the 1st September.

ALFRED WAKE, T. F. PUNNETT, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, reaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SWIFT—August 19th, at Byculla, the wife of Alfred Swift, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MENZIES—FADDY—August 17th, at Comrowtee, by the Rev. H. Figott James, Chaplain of Bezar, Hugh Christian Menzies, Major, Madras Staff Corps, Hyderabad Commission, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Major Langston P. Faddy, Retired List, Bengal Army.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

POWER—August 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Power, of a daughter.

DUNNE—August 14th, at 4, Russel Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. D. H. G. Dunne, S. P. G., Tollygunge, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BURNS—August 2nd, at the Fort, Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. J. Burns, Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

WHAT do the telegrams, which we published yesterday morning, teach us of the course of the war? Perhaps we may understand them better if we consider what had already been done. It was on the 6th of August that two general actions were fought on the frontier. In one the army of Prince Charles, striking at the French position in the angle between Saarbruck, St. Avold and Saarlouis, compelled the Emperor to retreat upon Metz. In the other, the Crown Prince, falling upon the corps of de Failly from Bitche and Macmahon from Strasbourg, defeated them, drove them into the hills, and separated them for a time. The Germans of Prince Charles's army, pushing up the Sarre from Sarreguemines, cut off Macmahon from the Emperor, and forced him to regain his communications with the Emperor by making a wide detour. The Crown Prince then invested Strasbourg ; while the left of Prince Charles, still advancing, secured Nancy and tried to intercept the retreat of Macmahon. This carried some of them to or beyond the valley of the Meuse. It is possible that a strong detachment from the army of the Crown Prince also marched on Nancy. During these latter operations the main body of Prince Charles had moved, by the great roads upon Pont-à-Mousson and Metz. The French relinquished, without fighting, the Nied and the Seille, and encamped or bivouacked under the eastern front of Metz on the right banks of the Seille and Moselle. On the 14th, having probably heard of Macmahon's safety, the Emperor determined to retreat, and started, with his son, for Verdun on the Meuse. But, during his absence, when part of the French army had filed through Metz, the German right attacked the remainder, and, according to their own account, drove them under the guns of Metz. There were, at least, six German corps before that town—the First, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Corps—probably more, besides that of the Guards, which does not yet appear to have been in action. What happened next ?

The road from Metz to Verdun runs due west, passing through Longeville, Gravelotte, Mars-le-Tour, Harville, and Manheulles. Along that road, if they retreated, the French would have to march. Now, we may suppose that, whether they retreated or not, the Germans determined to cross the Moselle, the passages over which, even below Pont-à-Mousson, were in their power, with the object of either forcing a retreat or of anticipating the French at some point of the road, thereby interposing between them and Verdun. Monday was probably occupied in passing the river, and securing a good position on the left bank. While this operation was in progress we may imagine that one precaution was taken to press close up to Metz, and blockade the issues on the right bank, so that no counter attack could be made on that side. Having completed the passage of the river, the Germans sent a strong force, under General von Alvensleben, diagonally upon the road to Verdun. He is said to have commanded three corps, or at least 60,000 men. The telegram leaves it dubious whether these three corps were the Tenth, Eighth, and Ninth, or whether they were three other corps. But, it is indubitable that they struck the French in retreat, and that these, at once, fronted to their left flank, parallel to the Metz and Verdun road. The scene of the battle or battles was between Gravelotte and Mars-le-Tour, places about eight and fifteen miles from the Moselle. The French Marshal tells us that he repulsed his opponents. We observe, however, that his despatch is dated Wednesday 4 P.M., that he describes the combat as having gone on during the whole of the preceding day, that he says he had passed the night in "the positions gained, and that he had only halted a few hours to wait for fresh supplies of ammunition." Why wait nearly all Wednesday ? We may charitably suppose that his despatch was really dated 4 A.M. ; and, if that were so, did he fight or retreat on that day or the next ? The German account, though deficient in names of places, not only declares that the French fought by Prince Charles were driven into Metz, but that, prisoners, cannon, eagles were captured. Here, we may ask, was Bazaine at Mars-le-Tour and some other commander—say the Emperor, since the Guards were present—at Gravelotte ; and did the Germans succeed in cutting the French army into two parts ? That is what we have to learn.

The net result of the operation so far was—that the French position on the Moselle had been turned ; and that no course remained but a speedy retreat upon the Meuse. *If* any troops were thrust back into Metz, they would have to retreat upon Thionville, and make a wide detour to recover their communications with Chalons.

Late in the evening we had fresh news, and we may add that it does not alter the situation, except in affording some grounds for believing that the Germans did not cut in between the retreating French columns. The fighting appears to have continued, and Macmahon, coming once more into line, had reinforced Bazaine. It is also stated, explicitly, that the object of the French is to retreat in order to concentrate at Chalons, whither the Emperor had gone. It will be seen that to General Trochu is confided the defence of the capital : a fact very significant in its way.

COLONEL KENNEDY, Secretary to the Bombay Government in the P. W. D., returned to Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday.

THE French Consul, we notice, intimates that a subscription has been opened at the Consulate in favour of the "victims of the war."

WE note that Viscount Treilhard has been appointed to the post of Minister of France at Washington, rendered vacant by the recent suicide of M. Prevost Paradol.

FOR "Count Bismarck Bouslen," mentioned in yesterday's telegrams as having been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace, read "Count Bismarck Bohlen." The nobleman in question is a Prussian General and commanded the 5th brigade of Cavalry.

THE order has been received, removing Major Weld from the command of the fortress of Chunar, and appointing that officer to do general duty at Allahabad. The "Pioneer" remarks—"That a matter, at first considered by all so trivial, should have ended so seriously, will, we feel sure, be a subject of regret—in fact, but yesterday it seemed to be the general opinion that the long interval which has been allowed to elapse augured well for Major Weld. His friends, however, have been disappointed, and Chunar has lost a commandant whom the old pensioners there will long remember kindly."

THE RUBATTINO LINE.

WE learn that the departure from Bombay of Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s next steamer, the Asia, has been postponed till the 15th October next, in consequence of the European war.

THE TERESA.

It may be interesting to those of our readers who are shippers of cotton to know that the Teresa will now get to sea in about a fortnight, the 609 bales claimed by Narrondass Moolchund having been discharged, and there now being no impediment to her dispatch.

CANAL JOTTINGS.

THE following were amongst the vessels which passed through the Suez Canal during the week ending 4th August. On 31st July the s.s. Crosby, from Calcutta, with 1,750 tons of general merchandise, left for London. On 1st August, the s. s. Historian, from Bombay, with 1,600 tons of cotton, left for Liverpool. The s. s. Cordova, from Liverpool, with 1,200 tons of general merchandise, left for Calcutta on the 2nd. The s. s. Salsette, from Bombay, with 450 tons of general merchandise and eight passengers, left Port Said on the 2nd for Southampton. On 3rd August, the s. s. Petersburg, from Bombay, with 1,500 tons of general merchandise and five passengers, left Port Said for Liverpool.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee of English shareholders anxious to have the case as complete as possible, have succeeded in obtaining from the Under-Secretary of State for India a promise to produce the Minutes of the Indian Council upon the failure of the bank, and it is expected these will add greatly to the chances of success of the committee in seeking compensation from the Indian Government. Early next Session it is intended to submit a resolution to the House of Commons upon the subject. It was deemed desirable to ascertain whether the Indian Government intended to take action upon the Commissioners' Report, and the result will be seen in the reply of Mr. Grant Duff to Mr. Dyes Nicol's question on the 21st instant. The committee, we are informed, are not disappointed, as it is not possible for the Indian Government to recognise the claims of the shareholders until the House of Commons has expressed an opinion in their favour ; but it is known that very many members on both sides of the House feel that the disclosures made in the evidence given before the Commissioners will compel the Indian Government seriously to consider the position of the Bombay Government in its relation to the shareholders. —*The Times.*

INDIAN AND BRITISH COLONELS.

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into the complaints urged on behalf of the colonels of the British army in consequence of their supersession by the colonels of the Indian army state (in their report issued on July 29) that they find colonels of 1866 of the Indian army have been promoted to be major-generals, while colonels of 1858 of the British list are still unpromoted. The last Indian colonel promoted superseded about 279 colonels of the British list senior to himself. They further find that colonels of the British army who commanded brigades and independent columns in India during the mutiny have been superseded in the rank of major-general by Indian officers who, in the rank of captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel, actually served under their orders. It arises from the state of things which exists that of two officers who attained the rank of colonel in 1866, the one being an Indian officer and the other a British officer, the Indian colonel will be made a major-general about 1870, while the British colonel will not be made a major general until about 1880. The Committee think it advisable that such a state of things should no longer exist, and they therefore recommend that the action of the warrant of 1864, so far as it affects the promotion to the rank of major-general, should cease at once, and that an amalgamated list of colonels should be at once formed from the British, the staff corps, and Indian local lists, from which amalgamated list promotions to the rank of major-general shall be made by seniority, according to the dates of colonels' commissions.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 19th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 54 cents.

CARWAR, 19th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, light south-west wind, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 3 cents.

CANNANORE, 19th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·970.

TUTICORIN, 19th August, 10-50 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·84.

MANGALORE, 19th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—19th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th August, 4-15 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 10 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th Aug., 10 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 3 hours 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th August, 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 8 hours.

Via Turkey, 18th August, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 17 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th August, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 18th August, 9-30 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 4 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th August is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 52	0 5
" Calcutta	4 37	0 28
" Madras	3 32	0 12

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 29TH JULY.

THE P. and O. steamer Ellora arrived from Suez yesterday morning between eight and nine with the English mail of the 29th ult. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Major Murray, Captain Worsley, Captain Swanson, Rev E Dickenson, Mr A Dickenson, Mr E Deasy, Mr Lawrence, Mr D Rose, Mrs Ashburner's ayah, Mrs Middleton's ayah.

From Marseilles—Colonel Kennedy, Mr C W Josephs, Mr W Child, Mr J C Beewty.

From Aden—Mr Webster, Mr Severs, Mr T d'Almeida.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 29TH JULY.

IF the object of the *Times*, in publishing last Monday morning the project of a treaty between France and Prussia, for (among other things) the annexation of Belgium to the French Empire, was to increase the unpopularity of the Emperor Napoleon in this country, no doubt the shaft has hit the mark. But the *Times* and its friends in the Prussian Foreign Office reckoned without their host in supposing English indignation at the thought of an attack on Belgium would be so overwhelming as to make us lose sight of the disgraceful part Prussia has played in this criminal intrigue. So far as I can judge, the feeling against Count Bismarck is now quite as strong as against the Emperor himself. All the protestations of the Prussian statesman, that it was in the interests of peace he concealed Napoleonic designs with which he has been familiar since 1866, cannot mislead us into believing in his own perfect innocence of evil intentions. The German nation is fully acquitted of any aggressive desires. The sole aim of the immense majority of Germans is to accomplish peacefully the great work of creating a powerful and united German Commonwealth ; and there is a very strong party (headed, as is understood, by the Crown Prince himself) which views with distrust and detestation the restlessly ambitious policy of Count Bismarck. The game Count Bismarck apparently wishes to play is that of outwitting the Emperor, and it is a proof, rather of his audacity than his wisdom, that he should think it possible for a mere German to vanquish with his own weapons a born conspirator of the House of Bonaparte. The character of the war against Denmark and that of 1866 against Austria, the failure of the Prussian Government to fulfil the provisions of the Treaty of Prague, the establishment of a Prussian prince in Roumania, and the attempt to place another on the throne of Spain, the rumours that Prussia, not content with her acquisitions in Germany covets all that is left of Denmark, the whole territory of Holland, and even the half-German provinces of Prussia—all these signs of the grasping and unscrupulous spirit of Count Bismarck have not been unmarked in England. It may be that our suspicions are unjust, but it is difficult to repress a smile when the Prussian Prime Minister assures us that he has never had any other object in welcoming the secret advances of French diplomatists than to lead them on to confidential disclosures which he might one day make known to all Europe. That France, whether under Bonapartist, Legitimist, or Orleanist rule, will never abandon the hope of acquiring Belgium and the Rhine frontier, is no secret to the world at large. But, mindful of the altered state of Europe, France can always curb this inclination, unless she believes she can count on the help of another power. Bismarck, it is plain, must have offered this help, and it is much more likely that the negotiations broke off because the Prussian, elated by victory, wanted to drive too hard a bargain, and to get Holland as well as the South German states, than that M. Benedetti was betrayed into drawing up the terms of a formal treaty by a Minister who had really never the slightest intention of entering into any plot with the French Emperor. That the draft of the treaty embodies the ideas put forward by the French Ambassador is probable enough ; but the communicative M. Bismarck is too modest to tell us what his own ideas were—these we are only being told about in the counter-revelations of the French Government. The conduct of both Governments during the last four years may be described as most dishonourable, not only towards Belgium and Holland, but towards the other powers of Europe. England, in particular, has been mocked and deceived by intriguers to whom good faith is only a phrase to be laughed at. Lord Derby's remarkable diplomatic exploit of guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg to prevent a war between France and Prussia now turns out to have been of no importance whatever. The English Foreign Minister negotiated in all sincerity, believing there was no other pretext for the quarrel than the question whether Luxemburg should be dismantled or not ; but the Emperor and Count Bismarck must have been laughing at him in their sleeves all the time, knowing that the issue of peace or war did not depend in the least on the decision of the London Conference, but on the possibility of France making a private arrangement with Prussia for the spoliation of these two little kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, which are the outworks of English power on the Continent, and may indeed be regarded as our first line of defence against the attack of a great military power.

But, though we may not put our trust in Count Bismarck, there is no fear that we shall fail to do our duty in protecting Belgium. M. Louis Blanc truly says that all England "quivers with indignation" at the bare thought of France getting possession of Antwerp. The publication of the projected treaty has had one good effect. The manifestation of feeling in Parliament and the press during the week has shown that the heart of the country is still sound. Thank heaven, one can dare to be patriotic once more without the risk of being sneered at in England. Here, in the very centre of the business-life of the country, with such gloom visible on the faces of men gathered together in the Exchange, as has not been paralleled since the worst days of 1866, Mr. Gladstone has only to speak the word to raise a perfect fever of warlike enthusiasm. I have spoken within the last day or two to men who were present at the Cobden Club dinner on Saturday, and cheered the homily on peace which the Prince Minister, with indomitable courage, nerved himself to deliver on that mournful occasion ; and it is a curious and interesting experiment to note the effect upon them of the mere mention of the name of Belgium, how they glow in a moment with suppressed rage, and mutter sentiments that are not at all in harmony with the precepts of the Apostle of Peace and Free Trade. Whoever touches Belgium will certainly be confronted by the whole strength of England, and it is the knowledge that the mind of the country is thoroughly made up on this question that leads the Ministry to refrain from saying anything to exasperate the popular passions. What has not yet been considered with the gravity that its importance demands, is whether we can interfere with effect in Belgium. Our navy is in thoroughly good condition, and might be trusted to keep the command of the seas. But, if France or Prussia violates Belgium territory, we ought to be able to send an army of 80,000 men to Antwerp and maintain it always at its full strength. Are we equal to such an effort ? We might manage to send such a force in the first instance, but where are our reserves to rein force it ? Our military system is, as usual, quite unsuited to the times. The present armies of France and Prussia are the most formidable fighting machines that military science has ever invented, and each of them has for its reserve the strength of the whole nation. But our army, militia, and volunteers have hardly any connexion with one another, and no attempt is made to develope their capabilities to the utmost by forming them into one homogeneous and national army. Could anything be more absurd than the use we now put our volunteers to ? The very flower of the youth of England, including the largest body of the finest marksmen in the world, are armed with Enfield muzzle loaders, and told they are to think of nothing but defending garrison towns at home, and attending to other duties of a similar kind, which in France are performed by unwarlike heads of families, while the young men are fighting the battles of their country in the front. I have heard good critics speak of our military prospects in a Continental war with the gravest anxiety, but no change of any moment will be made in the organization of the army till we have suffered some serious reverses in the field.

Mr. Disraeli has spoken out with unusual plainness about Belgium, and intends to bring on a debate on our foreign policy next Monday. A large party openly advocate the immediate despatch of an expeditionary force to Antwerp. But I imagine that our Government will first try to elect a coalition of the neutral powers—to form, in fact, an armed neutrality, having for its object to prevent the belligerents from appropriating under any pretence one foot of neutral ground. Unfortunately, England is the only great power that cares much about the independence of Belgium. Prussia and Austria have interests of their own to look after in the east of Europe, and Italy, if it be true that the French troops are about to evacuate Rome, will be content with having achieved her unity, and give an ungrudging support to French policy. We shall, therefore, be left alone with Belgium on our hands ; and the sooner we recognize the fact that it will be no easy matter for us to secure the Belgians their independence, the more likely are we to succeed in the undertaking. Meanwhile, the Prussians are greatly embittered against us because we hesitate to declare war at once. The papers have begun to accuse us of "looking through French spectacles," and abusing our privileges as a neutral State in order to favour France. Why, they indignantly ask, do we not declare coal to be contraband of war, when we know that the French fleet cannot keep the sea in the Baltic without regular supplies of English coal ? But is it the duty of a neutral to define what is contraband of war ? The list of contraband articles is fixed from time to time by the decisions of the prize courts of belligerents ; and the Prussians must not expect us to make good their weakness at sea by condemning a branch of trade which happens for the moment to be of use to their adversaries. Besides, the French have already declared that they will not treat coal as contraband of war. How, then, can a neutral nation insist on laying down an opposite rule to suit the convenience of Prussia ? It is quite true that coal may now often be a valuable material of war ; but it is only by the common consent of maritime nations that it could be included in the list of contraband articles, and the consent will never be given. It would suit England very well to call coal contraband, for she has abundant supplies within her own territory ; but France, for instance, which has no coal, except what can be obtained from neutral States, would never agree to allow trading in coal to be prohibited during a maritime war. Lord Granville made some piteous remarks last night on the injustice so often done to neutrals by belligerents, who construe into an act of unfairness to themselves whatever a neutral State does or leaves undone, and, looking at all we have to suffer without getting any possible reward for it, I think it would be allowable to vary the petition in the Litany, so that it might run—"From battle, murder, and sudden death, and from a state of neutrality, Good Lord, deliver us."

The Emperor has left Paris to join the army ; and we shall probably hear of great events before Napoleon's fête day, the 15th of August. Considering how much we have been told about the encouragement given by the King of Prussia to English correspondents to go to head quarters, it is remarkable that we hear even less of the movements of the Prussian army than of those of the French. No correspondent seems to have got beyond Cologne, which is as far from the camp as Paris is from Metz ; and the letters are filled with remarkable anecdotes about General Moltke, who is credited with plans of campaign that are worthy of the redoubtable General Boum. As a specimen of the sort of rubbish appearing in the papers, I may mention that one correspondent says there are 30,000 Prussian cavalry in Cologne, ready to be moved anywhere at a moment's notice. The letters from Metz are more amusing, not that the writers have anything more to say about the war, but they have a good many personal adventures, the French soldiers seeming to take a malicious pleasure in arresting them as spies and giving them a few hours in the guard house. One correspondent complains that he was seized by two drunken soldiers. From his account it is clear that some one was drunk, but whether the epithet should be applied to the soldiers or not seems an open question. In default of letters, the English newspapers, the *Times* setting the fashion, have taken to the American practice of issuing maps of the seat of war. The *Times'* map does not show the physical features of the country, and is a very poor one, except for showing the railway lines on a large scale. The *Daily News* publishes an excellent map prepared by Stanford, the only fault being that the scale is small. The *Daily Telegraph* has issued number one of a series of war maps ; and, if all the rest are like it, the whole set will be worth perhaps the price of one copy of the paper.

You will notice that the Duke of Argyll brought in the Indian Budget last night. Lord Lawrence appears to have made a good speech ; the rest of the debate was quite unreal. Mr. Grant Duff has promised to make his statement this day week ; and, as that terribly tedious tribune of the people, Mr. Fawcett, has threatened to deliver a long speech on the occasion, the discussion will probably end in a count out.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

WE have to some extent got over the strictly panic stage alluded to in my last, but things are still very bad indeed, and nothing can well be more deplorable than the general condition of every branch of trade. At the Stock Exchange we have fallen from the Scylla of excitement into the Charybdis of collapse, and it is difficult to say which of the two conditions is the most unpleasant to the immediate sufferers. Unfortunately the evil consequences of the prolonged speculation for an upward movement in public securities are not to be measured by one week or one account ; the fall has been so general and enormous that we shall witness its effects long after the cause has been forgotten. In my last I mentioned that a large number of failures had taken place at, and subsequent to, the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange a few days before. It was in truth hardly a settlement at all. The confusion was such that multitudes who wanted to close accounts and who had the means to do so were unable to manage it by reason of the reluctance of dealers to deal except at prices so wide as to discourage business, and by common consent the liquidation was postponed to the next account. That began yesterday and closed to-day, with disastrous results. The improvement in tone which had set in on Thursday week and continued over Saturday was changed into a general decline on Monday, when the *Times* startled the public by the publication of a secret "project of treaty" between Prussia and France for the partition of South Germany and Belgium. This story was suspected to be a hoax, but by many people who would believe anything they saw in the *Times*, it was sufficiently credited to lead to a great depression in Stock Exchange securities, the funds falling in more than ¾ per cent. Most unfortunately the decline occurred at the precise time when tottering dealers and speculators most needed the very opposite movement, and it consequently precipitated the disasters which were already only too probable. All chance of a recovery in prices sufficient to mitigate the heavy loss previously incurred had to be dismissed, and the losses became heavier every hour. The net result was seventeen failures, of which three were on Tuesday, five on Wednesday, three on Thursday, and six to-day. As to the brokers, they are to be profoundly commiserated, for they have lost heavily right and left, and know not with whom they can safely deal. Of course they execrate the *Times*. It is a pity that, as I once before had occasion to point out, the conductors of that influential journal should seem so to manipulate news of high importance as to produce the maximum effect upon the public funds. There are enough of people in London who will believe anything, however extravagant, they see in that paper, to affect the Stock Exchange markets very decidedly at anxious periods, and the conductors of the *Times* always seem to watch the moments, when public feeling is unusually sensitive, to fire these unexpected shots. I need not repeat all the gossip afloat, but if you listen to men in high position about Throgmorton Street, you will be told exactly how much a certain well-known gentleman has lost by his speculations, and will be asked to believe that the latest *canard* has been hatched to recover part of that loss. I totally discredit all such stories, but it is little less than a public calamity that the slightest pretext should be given for inventing them. It is out of my province to enter upon the question of the authenticity of the so-called project of treaty, but I may remark that no doubt is now entertained in the City about the genuineness of the document, though it has still to be decided whether the Emperor Napoleon or Bismark first suggested the idea and embodied it in formal articles of agreement. In so far as the publication of the document has affected business, I can unfortunately speak with perfect confidence. The fact that two leading Powers, both allies of England, have gone the length of even discussing a proposal which could not be carried out without war with England, has opened the eyes of the most fanatical adherents of the peace-at-any-price policy in our midst to the reality of the dangers which the unsettled state of Europe creates for Great Britain. The consequence is a general feeling of suspense and apprehension which, if not so depressing as panics, is equally unfavourable for the operations of business on a large scale. An abyss of danger seems yawning in the immediate future, and in the stock of cotton at Liverpool this week, therefore no man who can help it will undertake any transaction which involves him in any liability beyond the present.

From all this alarm about war and from the reality of dear money, cotton has been one of the heaviest sufferers. I have no doubt whatever that had peace been preserved the value of the staple would have recovered immediately on the American receipts falling off, and weak holders who had been upheld by their bankers would then have got out of their speculations with little loss, if not at a profit. But the continental war inflicted a double blow, first, by threatening to stop the working of the French and German factories and diverting their supplies of the raw material to England, and then by suddenly raising the value of money, and compelling bankers to withdraw their accommodation, and holders to realise their produce. The first cause would, I fancy, have had only a partial and transitory effect, for it would soon have been found that either the French mills would have worked up more cotton than ever, or English manufacturers would have worked more for the wants of the Continent. It is dear money that has really done the mischief. Looking back now only four weeks, the progress of events seems like the nightmare visions of a distempered brain. On the 1st of July we seemed to have formed ourselves into a mutual congratulation society, everything seemed so serene, and it was not commercial men only that revelled in this fools' paradise—for did not Lord Granville admit that when he succeeded to office just about that date, he was assured by Mr. Hammond, the experienced permanent chief of the Foreign Department of affairs that he never recollected a time when there was so complete a lull in foreign politics ? Nay, even when war had been declared, our authorities were utterly at sea as to its immediate effects on trade. The *Economist*, for instance, which, although no witch, is a grave, decorous, thoughtful, and, on the whole, cautious, prophet—if somewhat dogmatic—made the conspicuous blunder of predicting that the first effect of the war on the money market would be to make money cheap and plentiful. This was the superficial view. War will contract trade—less money will be wanted,—*ergo*, it will be cheap. The sage forgot that war is trade on a tremendous scale—a trade in war material, provisions, paper money and specie, which stimulates consumption of one kind and production of another to an extent that peace never does ; and this, its great result, is also the one which is first apparent, for the preparations to fight must of course precede the carnival of killing. Accordingly, so far from money being cheaper, it became dearer a day or two after the prediction was printed, and has been getting dearer ever since. I dwell upon this point, because, although I did not precisely predict the future of cotton, in my letters months ago I gave a very confident opinion as to the probable course of the market in certain contingencies. The contingency of war was not included by me any more than by Lord Granville ; of course we cannot all see through millstones. And war not only altered—it literally reversed all calculations. But for the war, money would have been abnormally cheap—it has now become abnormally dear, in the sense that it is most difficult to get by any one who wants to borrow on the security of an article which, like cotton, is always falling in value.

Naturally enough, with such a state of matters, we have plenty of failures. They come at the rate of three or four a day ; in fact, we should be surprised at nothing now. Among those in Liverpool are—Blackburn, Schofield and Co., cotton brokers, liabilities £50,000 ; Cowie, M'Iver and Co., cotton brokers ; Robinson Bros, East India merchants, liabilities £150,000 ; William Quentell and Co., cotton brokers, liabilities £60,000 ; Alfred Ackerley, stock exchange ; and about a dozen others from the same speculative centre ; William Cramer, Joseph Eller and Co., both German commission houses, Manchester ; Morrel de Perceival, of the same place ; Forrester and Anderson, Glasgow, timber trade ; John Rutty & Co., Paddington, timber merchants ; Cooke and Son, grey cloth agents, Manchester ; Halliwell and Crabtree, wool dealers, Bradford, liabilities £150,000—this house is said to have been brought down by the failure of John Seager & Co., Constantinople ;—and in connection with it, the house of H. P. Grason & Co., merchants, of Marsden Street, Manchester, liabilities about £60,000. Over and above all these, rumours have been flying about of the difficulties of one of the largest, if not the largest, of the Liverpool cotton-broking firms. They have not been confirmed at the time I write, and I am assured by a large discount house here that the firm will tide over the difficulty. If it does not, it may drag down a score of others with it in its fall.

The committee of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, formed some time ago under the honorary secretaryship of Mr. Low, to seek compensation from the Indian Government for the losses sustained by the bank's failure, have sent round a notice to the journals here, evidently with the view of buoying up the despondent hearts of their unfortunate clients. One night last week Mr. Grant Duff stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Mr. Dyce Nicol, that Government did not see their way to taking any effective legal proceedings against the persons implicated in the failures of the bank ; he added that he had no objection to produce the minutes of the Council on the subject. The committee call attention to this reply, and state that they expect these minutes will add greatly to their chances of success in seeking compensation. Early next session they intend submitting a resolution to the House of Commons on the subject, and they are not disappointed that the Indian Government have not found it possible to recognise the claims of the shareholders until the House has expressed an opinion in their favour. They add that many members on both sides of the House feel that the disclosures made in Sir Charles Jackson's report will compel the Government seriously to consider the position of the Bombay Government in relation to the shareholders who have been so cruelly treated. I very much fear the committee have not a chance of success ; sympathy is one thing —indemnity in hard cash is another.

The liquidators of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank have issued a report announcing a further return of a shilling per share to the contributories, making £6-13-6 per £10 share, and £1-13-6 per £5 share, or £264,799 in all. The total unrealised assets now amount to only £1,538-7-10.

On Saturday last the Bank of England directors raised the rate of discount half per cent., making the official minimum 4 per cent., and yesterday they again raised it—this time 1 per cent., to 5. So sudden and rapid a change in all the conditions of the money market naturally turned business topsy-turvy, but the alterations are well known to be only temporary, being indeed by the rapid drain of gold through the state of war on the Continent. The demand for specie and the desire to realise bills on England, which are largely held by Continental bankers, were prompted by the necessity of caution, but inasmuch as these claims are speedily exhausted, and as the usual flow of capital to England for safety may be looked for at any moment, one may soon see a turn of the tide. Meanwhile the Bank of England has still above nineteen millions sterling of gold, and the Bank of France has above forty-five millions sterling of gold and silver together. That establishment will not now give gold for its notes, but insists on receiving them in order to which by the double standard it is enabled to do—and thus silver has become for the moment exceptionally plentiful. To what extent hoarding goes on in France and Germany it is impossible to say ; it is believed to be very general in both countries, and thus, should the war last, we may gradually see a disappearance of much of the existing metallic circulation. But there is no symptom of that yet ; silver which was at first—both bars and dollars—in great demand on the outbreak of the war declined as rapidly as it had gone up ; while gold is on the way to us in large quantities, not only from Australia, but from the United States in payment of the Five-Twenty Bonds, which have recently been sent thither in shoals for realisation.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and six months ending 30th June are out to-day. The figures are again favourable—let us hope they will last ! The declared value of our export for June was £17,307,924, against £16,740,645 in June 1869, and £13,933,054 in June 1868. The totals for the six months were £97,109,108, £91,485,265, and £84,601,157, in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. The amounts to Bombay for the month were as follows :—Cotton yarn, 449,100 lbs. last month ; 313,100 lbs. in June 1869 ; and 325,500 lbs. in June 1868 ; piece goods, plain, printed, or coloured—9,865,920 yards last month ; 14,047,335 yards in June 1869, and 15,256,580 yards in June 1868. For the other presidencies, the proportions were altogether different. To Bengal the export of piece goods for the month was 63,155,703 yards against 51,386,322 yards in June 1869, and to Madras, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon the proportions of increase was about double. The import of cotton was singularly uniform in the corresponding months, the total in June 1870 being 395,702 cwts., and in June 1869, 397,920 cwts. There was a considerable increase from the United States, but it was balanced by a falling off from Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, and India.

The third series of wool sales closed yesterday ; a slight recovery from the panic depreciation caused by the announcement of war having taken place towards the last ; nevertheless the prices leave off about 15 to 20 per cent. lower than the highest in the series. The number of bales catalogued was 235,501 bales, of which 213,000 have been sold.

The Manchester report to-day is—"Market dull and quotations irregular. No business doing to test prices fairly." There is, however, a decline in the stock of cotton at Liverpool this week,

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AT CH

THE WAR.

ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT TREATY.

COUNT BISMARCK has taken advantage of the final lull to strike a terrible diplomatic blow at France. He declares, in a telegram to Count Bernstorff, published on the 28th inst., that the French ambassador proposed to him—during the Luxemburg affair—a Draft Treaty, in his own handwriting, which has been shown to Lord A. Loftus, and will be photographed for public inspection. By this treaty the Emperor Napoleon agreed to sanction the fusion of the South-German States with the Confederation and to guarantee the new Germany, on condition that Prussia should invite the King of Holland to sell Luxemburg, should consent to the French conquest of Belgium, and should agree to fight, by sea and land, "any power who might on account of such conquest declare war on France,"—that is, of course, Great Britain. Count Bismarck has, moreover, "reason to believe that had not the proposal been made public, after our armaments on both sides were complete, France would have proposed to us jointly to carry out M. Benedetti's proposal against unarmed Europe, and to conclude peace at Belgium's cost."

This revelation of an almost matchless perfidy has, of course, excited a ferment both in Belgium and Great Britain. In Belgium a latent sympathy with France has instantly disappeared and all classes are now ready to defend the national independence. At home, the Government, while deprecating immediate discussion in Parliament, has assured in both Houses that explanations will be demanded both from Prussia and France, and has issued quiet orders to concentrate the Fleet, to bring up the artillery to its highest point, and to hurry on recruiting, which has most unfortunately been allowed to become slack. Mr. Disraeli has given notice for Monday of an intention to call the attention of the House to the position of this country with reference to the war, and there is a report—for which we do not vouch—that a supplementary budget is to be introduced. The greatest activity prevails at Woolwich; all plans of economy are suspended; and strong efforts are being made to bring the regiments of the Line up to their highest level. It was expected that Government would have made some declaration on Thursday, but it did not, Lord Granville confining himself to a description of his own action in the period before the Deluge,—the negotiations before the war. It is, however, universally understood that the Cabinet has decided not to permit the absorption of Belgium in France.

The first result would have been the greater but for great division of opinion, first as to the authenticity, and next as to the authorship of the Draft Treaty. Count Bismarck somewhat imprudently published it, first of all, in the *Times* of Monday, thus enabling a newspaper or two, deeply in with the French Government, to deny its authenticity. That Government itself also denied it, though it allowed through the *Journal Officiel* that there had been "negotiations," and though the Emperor of the French admitted to an agent of the *Telegraph* that he had asked for Luxemburg, Landau, and a few towns," and asserted that Count Bismarck had asked for Holland. At first, therefore, the newspapers in the interest of France pronounced the treaty a forgery concocted by the *Times* to induce the refusal to receive a correspondent, then declared it an exaggeration of certain *pourparlers*, and finally maintained that it was Count Bismarck who had drawn it up,—which considering that it gives Prussia nothing, is perhaps the cleverest theory of all. As, however, the evidence accumulates, the public ceases to be divided, and in a short time all England will believe the truth,—that the Emperor of the French did, while professing friendship for both, propose the seizure of Belgium and consequent war with this country. It will not acquit Count Bismarck of listening too patiently to such proposals, but will remember that this Government professed no special friendship either for Holland or for Great Britain. His fault is ambition; the Emperor's is faithlessness.

The *North-German Gazette*, the official organ of Count Bismarck, says other revelations are at hand. Prince Napoleon, it says, on his visit to Berlin, threw out hints about the French-speaking cantons of Switzerland, and declared that in Piedmont it was impossible to decide where French ended and Italian began. The Count, the Chancellor himself adds that in 1856 Napoleon offered to aid him against Austria with 300,000 troops, in return for the cession of certain districts on the Rhine. All these statements are intended to increase the isolation of France in Europe, already nearly complete, and all, whether true or false, indicate one curious fact. The Hohenzollerns do not intend to end this war without the dethronement of the Bonapartes. They never would have betrayed the Emperor so completely, if they had expected ever to negotiate with him again. We did much the same thing just before the Crimean war, publishing the Czar's offer of Egypt and Candia, and we suppose it is all-right; but somehow, such revelations leave in the minds even of those who profit by them a lurking doubt whether, if such confidences are to be betrayed, diplomacy is any longer possible. The lawyer's evidence is being taken against his client.

The only Parliamentary discussion upon the Draft Treaty was commenced by Mr. Disraeli on Monday, when he complained of delay in producing papers, denounced the reticence maintained towards the House, and asked for information about a projected treaty which involved the extinction of Belgium—"an extinction which we look upon as a calamity to Europe and an injury to this country,"—and affected "engagements entered into by this kingdom which will demand the gravest consideration." Mr. Gladstone, in reply, explained the delay in producing documents by the necessity of bringing them down to the very latest date, declared that Mr. Disraeli "had not in the slightest degree overstated the gravity" of the Draft Treaty, and concluded by saying, "We consider that the publication of such a paper as this professed project of treaty between France and Prussia, and for the objects set forth in it, must immediately draw forth, from the spontaneous action of the two Governments concerned, all the declarations that can be necessary for the fullest elucidation of the subject."—*Spectator*, July 30.

THE DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY.

"PROJET DE TRAITE.

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, jugeant utile de resserrer les liens d'amitié qui les unissent et de consolider les rapports de bon voisinage heureusement existant entre les deux pays, convaincus d'autre part que pour atteindre ce résultat, propre d'ailleurs à assurer le maintien de la paix générale, il leur importe de s'entendre sur des questions qui intéressent leurs relations futures, ont résolu de conclure un traité offé, et nommé en conséquence pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :—

"S. M., &c.

"S. M., &c.

"Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :—

"'Art. I.—Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français admet et reconnaît les acquisitions que la Prusse a faites à la suite de la dernière guerre qu'elle a soutenue contre l'Autriche et contre ses alliés.

"'Art. II.—Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse promet de faciliter à la France l'acquisition du Luxembourg ; à cet effet la dite Majesté entamera en négociations avec Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas pour le déterminer à faire, à l'Empereur des Français, la cession de ses droits souverains sur ce Duché, moyennant telle compensation qui sera jugée suffisante ou autrement. De son côté l'Empereur des Français s'engage à assumer les charges pécuniaires qu'cette transaction peut comporter.

"'Art. III.—Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français ne s'opposera pas à une union fédérale de la Confédération du Nord avec les Etats du Midi de l'Allemagne, à l'exception de l'Autriche, laquelle union pourra être basée sur un Parlement commun, tout en respectant, dans une juste mesure, la souveraineté des dits Etats.

"'Art. IV.—De son côté, Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, au cas où Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français serait amené par les circonstances à faire entrer ses troupes en Belgique ou à la conquérir, accordera le secours de ses armes à la France, et il la soutiendra avec toutes ses forces de terre et de mer, envers et contre toute Puissance qui, dans cette éventualité, lui déclarerait la guerre.

"'Art. V.—Pour assurer l'entière exécution des dispositions qui précèdent, Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français contractent, par le présent traité, une alliance offensive et défensive qu'ils s'engagent solennellement à maintenir. Leurs Majestés s'obligent, en outre et notamment, à l'observer dans tous les cas où leurs Etats respectifs, dont elles se garantissent mutuellement l'intégrité, seraient menacés d'une agression, se tenant pour liées, en pareille conjoncture, de prendre sans retard, et de ne déclarer sous aucun prétexte, les arrangements militaires qui seraient commandés par leur intérêt commun conformément aux clauses et prévisions ci-dessus énoncées.'"

The following is a translation of this celebrated document :—

"DRAUGHT TREATY.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and so confirm the relations of good neighbourhood which happily exist between the two countries, and being besides convinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a Treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons, viz. :—

"His Majesty, &c.

"His Majesty, &c.

Who, after exchanging their full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles :—

"'Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French acquiesces in and recognizes the gains made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that Power's allies.

"'Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to facilitate the acquisition by France of Luxemburg ; and for this purpose His Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy in favour of the French. He, on the terms of such compensation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on his side, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve.

"'Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and this federal union may be based on one common Parliament, due reservation, however, being made of the sovereignty of the said States.

"'Art. IV.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case His Majesty the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces, military and naval, in the face of and against every Power which should, in this eventuality, declare war.

"'Art. V.—To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the present Treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majesties bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe in terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened with attack ; and they shall hold themselves bound, in any like conjuncture, to undertake without delay, and under no pretext to decline, whatever military arrangements may be enjoined by their common interest conformably to the terms and provisions above declared.'"

THE SECRET NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY EARL GRANVILLE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 29.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY—My noble friend the Foreign Secretary having given me permission to ask him a question, I now rise to do so. I remarked last night that this House and the country would be very anxious for further information respecting the *Projet de Traité* which appeared in *The Times* on Monday. A few days afterwards my noble friend stated that Lord Augustus Loftus, the British ambassador at Berlin, had verified the document as authentic, and that it would be published in the Prussian official journals. He added that he had had a conversation with the French ambassador, who treated it as a project which had never been seriously entertained, and to which the two parties had not agreed. Since then the Prussian Government has apparently published in the official journal a letter which the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has addressed to Count Bernstorff, the Prussian ambassador at this Court. That letter appeared in the newspapers this morning, and it is a document of such an extraordinary nature that I can only make use of the word "appalling" to describe its tenour. (Hear, hear.) It is almost impossible for us, I think, to believe implicitly what it states, but I wish to ask my noble friend what he knows of the matter. (The noble earl here read the letter which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.) This paper actually accuses the French Government, in a time of profound peace and of perfect amity with the rest of Europe, of joining Prussia in a violent attack on an independent State, which may be described perhaps as the most innocent and quiet kingdom in Europe. (Hear, hear.) Now, it is not fair under any circumstances, but certainly not for us as neutrals in this war, and as old and faithful allies of the Emperor of the French, to accept this statement without hearing what may be said on the other side ; but it so happens that on the very day that the projected treaty appeared in *The Times*, a document appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* which I believe to be thoroughly authentic, though it was not official, and was in the form of a letter, signed anonymously by "An Englishman." It was my not taken notice of in this House on Monday evening, as the noble viscount (Stratford de Redcliffe) was not then aware of its publication, but I regard it as a French comment and key to the *Projet de Traité* published by *The Times*. It states that the writer, whose name I believe is very well known, and who has been for some time at Paris, had an audience of the Emperor, that they touched upon the question of the war, and that the writer afterwards inquired whether he was at liberty to repeat the Emperor's words, whereupon His Majesty answered that he wished nothing better than that he should be represented to the people of England as holding these views. The letter, although not officially authentic, therefore be deemed trustworthy. "The Emperor," says the writer, "proceeded to say—

"I had no notion that war was at hand, nor am I, even at this moment, by any means prepared for it. I trusted that, when the Duc de Gramont had set me straight with France by speaking manfully in public as to the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be able so to manipulate and handle the controversy as to ensure peace certain. But France has slipped out of my hand. I cannot rule unless I lead. This is the most national war that in my time France has undertaken, and I have no choice but to advance at the head of a public opinion which I can neither stem nor check. In addition, M. de Bismarck, although a very clever man, wants too much, and wants it too quick. After the victory of Prussia in 1866, I reminded him that for the friendly and self-denying neutrality of France he could never have achieved such marvels. I pointed out to him that I had never moved a French soldier near to the Rhine frontier during the continuance of the German war. I quoted to him from his own letter in which he thanked me for my abstinence, and said that he had left neither a Prussian gun nor a Prussian soldier upon the Rhine, but had thrown Prussia's whole and undivided strength against Austria and her allies. I told him that, as some slight return for my friendly inactivity, I thought that he might surrender Luxembourg, and one or two other little towns which gravely menace our frontier, to France. I added that in this I thought I might reckon upon his friendship and aid. He would, by a trifling sacrifice, easily forgotten by Prussia in view of her enormous successes and acquisitions, pacify the French nation, whose jealousies it was so easy to arouse, so difficult to disarm. M de Bismarck replied to me, after some delay, 'Not one foot of territory, whether Prussian or neutral, can I resign. But, perhaps, if I were to make some further acquisitions I could make some concessions. How, for instance, if I were to take Holland ?' 'What would France want as a sop for Holland ?' 'I replied,' said the Emperor, 'that if he attempted to take Holland it meant war with France, and there the conversation, in which M. de Bismarck and M. de Benedetti were the interlocutors, came to an end.'"

Now, it appears from this that there must have been some *pourparlers* upon these questions. Your lordships will observe that there is a remarkable point in these two papers and also in the *Projet de Traité*. The Emperor speaks of Holland, and says that Count Bismarck would have agreed to his terms if he had consented to give up Holland to Prussia, whereas in Count Bismarck's statement and in the draft treaty nothing is said of Holland, Belgium alone being mentioned. Now, this country must naturally be very anxious for some elucidation of these contradictory and confusing statements. It would be very unfair to the Emperor of the French not to give him credit for the loyal manner in which he has always behaved to this country. (Cheers.) I know it better than any man, for I recollect that when I was appointed to the Foreign Office for the second time, in 1858, it was, unfortunately, at the very moment when France was in a state of the highest excitement on account of the attempt of Orsini on the Emperor's life and of the letter written by French colonels, entreating the Emperor to go to war with England. That letter had just been published and had created an immense effect. I must say, in justice to the Emperor, that it was to him, and him only, that we owe it that peace was not broken at that moment. (Hear, hear.) He could not then step out of his hand. He held her fast, and gave time for the passions of the people to subside. To him, therefore, we owe it that peace was maintained between England and France then, and that it has been maintained till now. I need hardly remind your lordships of the Emperor's conduct during the Indian mutiny (hear, hear), when he offered a passage for our troops through France, as the shortest route to India ; nor need I remind you of his conduct when we received an insult at the hands of the United States in the matter of the Trent. It is not only, therefore, with the greatest pain, but with the greatest difficulty, that I can receive that these accusations made against him by Prussia are true, and yet we may say the same of Prussia. Although she has not had the opportunity of showing so positively her good faith towards England, she has, as far as I know, always maintained towards us an attitude of friendly alliance, and it therefore makes it almost impossible for us to believe that the two powers should have at any time seriously contemplated the violent revolution in Europe which these documents represent. (Hear, hear.)

EARL GRANVILLE—The other day, after the publication of the alleged Draught Treaty in *The Times*, I ventured to state to your lordships that Her Majesty's Government felt sure that both parties would be desirous of giving full explanations of the whole matter, and I also expressed that desire I was anxious not to delay in any way giving publicity to any explanations which they might officially offer. I think, however, that for the future it would be more convenient to your lordships, and better in other respects, that these communications should not be carried on by daily questions and answers (hear, hear), but that I should present the papers as I receive them at the fitting time. In giving an answer on this occasion, I shall be very anxious to give a condensed one, and if anything I may say should not be perfectly exact, your lordships will bear in mind that I simply repeat what has been said to me, reserving any opinion I may form on any part of the question. I prefer to read the English translation of the telegram which Count Bernstorff has been good enough to put into my hands. It is very similar to the telegram which my noble friend has quoted from this morning's papers, though it is not precisely in the same words. It is as follows :—

"Berlin, 28th July 1870.

"Your Excellency will communicate to Lord Granville the following, reserving a further written explanation :—

"The Draught of Treaty published in *The Times* contains one of the numerous propositions which have been made to us since the Danish conflict up to recent times through official and non-official French agents, in order to bring about a Treaty between Prussia and France for the object of mutual aggrandizement. I shall send to your Excellency the tenour of another proposal made to us in June, 1866, also planning an offensive and defensive alliance, according to which France promised to the aid of Prussia in the war against Austria, and an aggrandizement of six to eight millions for the cession of a tract of land between the Rhine and Moselle.

"The impossibility for me to agree to such propositions was certainly clear to everybody, with the sole exception of the French diplomacy. After we had refused to agree to this or other propositions in June, 1866, the French Government began to speculate on our defeat, and the profit it might derive from it, and to prepare it diplomatically. Since the patriotic pang of M. Rouher France never ceased to lead us into temptation by propositions at the expense of Germany and Belgium. For the sake of peace I kept the secret, and treated the propositions in a dilatory manner. When the more modest French designs with reference to Luxemburg had been counteracted by events which are publicly known the more extensive propositions embracing Belgium and Southern Germany were renewed.

"It is at this time—1867—that Count Benedetti's manuscript was communicated to me. That the French Government should have drawn up this draught with his own hand, and repeatedly have conferred with me on the subject without the consent of his Sovereign, is improbable.

"The difficult phases of French discontentment, and warlike inclination which we experienced from 1866 up to the Belgian railway question coincides with the hesitation or reluctance the French agents expected to meet with on my part regarding these negotiations.

"The final conviction that no territorial aggrandizement for France could be obtained with our co-operation has undoubtedly ripened the resolution to gain it by war against us. I have every reason to believe that if this publication had not taken place France would have proceeded to us, after the completion of her own and of our own preparations for war, to enforce Count Benedetti's programme at the head of the two armies against unarmed Europe—that is to say, to conclude peace at the expense of Belgium.

"The Draught of Treaty which is in our hands, and which Lord Augustus Loftus has seen, is from beginning to end, including the corrections, in Count Benedetti's own handwriting, well known to the English ambassador.

"If the French Cabinet now denies tendencies for which it has constantly tried to obtain our consent since 1864 by varying promises and demands, this seems very natural under the present political circumstances.

"BISMARCK."

My noble friend alluded to a letter which was published in the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago. Now, of course, I am dealing with nothing but official communications, and I can give no opinion whatever as to the authenticity of that letter or of its contents. The letter from Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff was put into my hands yesterday morning, and in the afternoon just before the House met and when I had not time to digest what he stated to me in time to answer a question upon it, the Marquis de Lavalette made a statement to me. The tenour of it I think I shall best state by reading a despatch which will be sent off this evening to Lord Lyons. It is as follows :—

"Foreign Office, July 29, 1870.

"My Lord,—The French ambassador called upon me on the 28th inst., for the purpose of communicating to me the purport of a despatch which has been addressed to his Excellency by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the pretended Draught Treaty published in the *Times*.

"In that despatch, which M. de Lavalette was good enough to read to me, the Duke de Gramont observed that the very form in which this treaty was drawn up, and the terms in which it is couched, showed clearly whence it came, and can deceive no one.

"Those who have watched the course of European affairs since the accession to office of M. de Bismarck are aware from which side have come those suggestions which are now attributed to France.

"Ever since the year 1863 M. de Bismarck has constantly endeavoured to carry out his own plans by endeavouring to turn the attention of the French Government to territorial aggrandizement. He told M. de Lefèbre de Béhaine, then Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, that Prussia would willingly recognize the right of France to extend her borders wherever the French language is spoken, thereby indicating certain Swiss cantons besides Belgium.

"These overtures the Government of the Empire declined to entertain.

"The following year, immediately after the battle of Sadowa, similar proposals were made at Brun to M. de Béhaine, and on this occasion Count Bismarck told him that the course of France was clear. The French Government should go to the King of Belgium and explain that the inevitable increase to Prussian territory and influence was most disquieting to their security, and that the sole means of averting these dangerous issues would be to unite the destinies of Belgium and France by bonds so close that the Belgian monarchy, whose autonomy would, however, be respected, would become in the North a real bulwark of safety to France.

"Further repeating a conversation with Count Bismarck in July, 1866, the ambassador informs his Government that he reported nothing now in stating that M. de Bismarck is of opinion that compensation should be sought by the French in Belgium, and offered to come to an understanding on the subject.

"The Government of the Emperor, the Duke de Gramont went on to say, declined to listen to these proposals, and when, at a later period, they sought the rectification of their frontiers, they expressly declined in the discussion to mention even the name of Belgium.

"The Duke de Gramont then points out that if such designs against Belgium had really been entertained by his Government, it would have been easy to carry them out with the profferred assistance of Prussia, who is only anxious to secure the fruits of her late victories.

"These suggestions were again made at the time of the Luxemburg affair. They were unwillingly received and categorically rejected by the Emperor.

"Finally, the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed formally to assure Her Majesty's Government that in these proposals the initiative was entirely taken by the Prussian Cabinet. M. de Lavalette then informed me that he had received instructions by telegraph to acquaint me that the document in the handwriting of M. Benedetti was written by him under the dictation of Count Bismarck (laughter), who wished to entangle the French Government in a conspiracy against the liberties of Belgium, and that then, as at other times, the scheme was positively rejected.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

I have had a communication from M. de Lavalette since, to say that this is not a complete answer to the telegram which the French Government only received this morning, but that further information will be sent. (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships then proceeded to the orders of the day.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER ON THE PROJECTED TREATY.

M. Emile Ollivier has addressed the following letter to a friend in England :

PARIS, JULY 26, 1870.

My dear Friend,—How could you believe there was any truth in the Treaty the *Times* has published ? I assure you that the Cabinet of the 2nd January never negotiated or concluded anything of the kind with Prussia. I will even tell you that it has negotiated nothing at all with her. The only negotiations that have existed between us have been indirect confidential and friendly ones, which have been unable to resist your bravery. The same thing will occur again at the present time. The war which is now commencing will be a long and severe one, since it will have for its scene of its operations places teeming with fortresses and obstacle, but nothing is too difficult for the soldiers of Africa, the Crimea, China, Italy, and Mexico. You will again prove what the French army, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and inspired with love of country, can perform. Whatever may be the road we take beyond our own frontiers we shall everywhere find glorious memorials of our fathers. We will prove ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with her ardent wishes, and the eyes of the world are upon you. The fate of liberty and civilization depends upon our success.

"Soldiers,—Let each one do his duty, and the God of armies will be with us.

"NAPOLEON.

"The Imperial Head-quaters, Metz, July 28."

THE PERSONNEL AT THE EMPEROR'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE following is the official list of the persons who accompanied the Emperor to head-quarters :—

Generals de Béville, de la Moskowa, Castelnau, de Waubert de Genlis, Reille, Favé, Pajol, and Canu, as Aides-de-camp ; General Courson de la Villeneuve, Adjutant-General of the Palace ; Captains Nepp, d'Hendecourt, Dreyese, de Morcourt, and de Trécesson, Orderly Officers ; Viscount Lepic, Maréchal des Logis of the Palace ; Colonel de Tascher la Pagerie, Maréchal des Logis ; Count Davilliers de Saint Jean d'Angély, First Equerry ; MM. Raimbeaux, Suarez d'Autan, and de Masse, Equerries ; Doctors Conneau, Corvisart, and Larrey ; M. Pietri, Private Secretary ; and Viscount Pierre Daru, Cabinet Courier. MM. de Tascher la Pagerie and Raimbeaux left on Monday evening. The suite of the Prince Imperial consists of Commander Larrey and Captain Clary, Aides-de-camp ; and MM. Bachon and d'Aure, Equerries.

THE GENERAL POSITION.

THE storm clouds have been rolling together during the week, but up to Friday evening they had not burst, though they are said to be bursting. The French Government has forbidden correspondents to join its armies, and the Prussian Government, though it has sanctioned their presence, has imposed silence for the hour. Enough is known, however, to assure the world that two immense armies—a French one exceeding 300,000 men, and a German one exceeding 400,000 men—are opposed to each other in the Valley of the Saar, and have commenced the great movement which must end in battle. Prussia's official announced on Tuesday through his semi-official lithographed sheet that all was ready, and that "German territory would be spared the direct inconvenience and burdens of war operations ;" while the Emperor of the French quitted St. Cloud on Thursday for Metz. The German announcement points to a policy of invasion, and we incline to believe that Baron von Moltke, whose intelligence department is splendidly served, will succeed in securing the initiative. If he does, the battle ought to rage around St. Avold ; if he does not, its centre should be Sarrelouis. The active commandant on the German side will be Prince Frederick Charles ; on the French, the Duke de Magenta, Marshal Mac-Mahon.—*Spectator*, July 30.

THE FIRST BLOW.

PARIS, JULY 26.

The telegraph will have told you that war has commenced in earnest. The first success may be claimed by the Germans, whose cavalry seems to be very ably handled. On looking at a map of the departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine, you will see that there is a line of railway which starts from Haguenau, passes through Niederbronn, Bitche, and Sarreguemines, on to Forbach and Saarebrucken ; this latter in Prussian. At St. Avold, about four miles S.W. by W. of Forbach, there is a large village called St. Avolds, the railway passes close to it, and Bitche on that same railway is about 30 miles nearly due east. There is a *corps d'armée* at St. Avold and another at Bitche, and the railway was a convenient mode of communication between them. It is between these two points that a party of Prussian uhlans have destroyed the line, tearing up the rails and blowing up a viaduct—a most dashing exploit, when we consider its having been performed under the very noses of two *corps d'armées*. Yesterday it was the turn of the French. Another party of cavalry (Bavarian) entered France by Soultz les Forets, and advanced as far as Niederbronn, doubtless meaning to serve the railway which passes there in the same way as the Prussians had treated the same line between Saarreguemines and Forbach ; but in this instance the French were on the alert. The invaders were charged by the 12th Horse Chasseurs under General de Bernis, and driven back with the loss of two killed and some prisoners. Private telegrams state that one of the killed was an English officer, but I presume it must have been a Baden or Bavarian soldier wearing a red coat. Niederbronn is some way from the frontier, and a small reconnaissance so far inland leads to an impression that the Prussians may take the offensive.—*Standard*.

FIGHTING AT SAARBRUCK.

SAARBRUCK, JULY 29.

In the course of yesterday Prussian reconnoitring parties crossed the frontier, and came upon the French troops at all points. In spite of a heavy fire opened upon them by the enemy the Prussians suffered no losses. In the afternoon the French advanced with artillery, throwing shells, which, however, only hit some of the houses of the town, and inflicted no damage upon the troops. After a short cannonade the French troops retired across the frontier. Yesterday morning also a force of French Hussars and infantry crossed the frontier at Perl, a village on the Moselle, but very soon returned into their own territory.

SKIRMISHING.

THE following Prussian official despatch has been received at Berlin :—" Yesterday (Wednesday) morning a detachment of the enemy consisting of three companies and eight horsemen, advanced from the direction of Forbach towards Volklingen, and attacked a train of the 69th Infantry Regiment. The enemy were driven back with a loss of one officer and eight men. On our side one man was wounded. Otherwise nothing of interest has occurred in the course of the day."—*Daily Telegraph*.

Writing on July 26th from Metz, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall* says :—"The French have been the first, if not to draw blood, at least to make prisoners. A party of light cavalry were making a reconnaissance between Forbach and Saarelouis this morning, and they suddenly came upon a Prussian, or rather a Bavarian, outpost, consisting of seven men and two officers. This important capture has just arrived at Metz, and the nine prisoners are lodged at the Hôtel de l'Europe. It is needless to say that the population here attach huge importance to a most trifling incident. When they have seen a few trains of wounded men, some of them Messins, pass through their streets, they will have other things to think about. Our feelings as journalists have been outraged by the arrival of some of the provost marshal's men, and we look at our possible executors with much the same eye as a burglar must regard a policeman. I am happy to say, however, that these gentlemen is not even a bowing one ; but as they would probably not allow me to describe them and their dress, I may mention that they wear a blue uniform, and seem to have a peculiar delight in carrying coils of rope in their hand, 'pour cent coarager nous autres,' probably. A list has been deposited at the Hotel-de-Ville here to receive the names of those who wish to volunteer as hospital assistants. One or two Englishmen have joined, but their ardour has been modified by the news that their services will be required in Metz itself and not at the front. A crowd of the vilest-looking blackguards I ever had the pleasure to set eyes on has appeared during the last two days. These gentlemen all call themselves journalists, but are more probably the Emperor's body guard of mouchards."

IN CAMP AT STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, JULY 21.

It may interest your readers who have not seen such a sight to know what the camp of a French division is like. This division—I purposely avoid naming the division or the regiments of which it is composed—occupied three sides of the large rectangular plain known as the Polygon, and part of the fourth side. We entered the corner of the Polygon—the name by which the artillery practice grounds of French garrisons are generally known—and were stopped by a sentry and told to apply for permission to enter to the officer of the guard which is mounted near this chief entrance by the road leading from Strasburg through the Porte d'Austerlitz. Turning to our left after passing the guard we came to the camp of the two divisional batteries. They are picketed by head stalls to a rope, are on the outside ; then the guns and waggons, and then, after a space guarded by sentries, the *tentes d'abri* of the men, by subdivisions in rear of their guns. Any one who is accustomed to see English artillery would be almost shocked by the appearance of these French batteries. The horses are not groomed and cared for as are ours, though they look thoroughly up to work—the guns and carriages have nothing bright and shining about them. There is no fear of sights and elevating screws being destroyed by excessive polishing, as appears recently to have been the case with us. As for the harness, instead of trace-hooks and collar chains glittering in the sun, and the leather brilliant with unlimited soft soap, the harness looks dull and black, and the steel oily. The simple muzzle-loading bronze cannons have none of the delicate appearance of our own breech-loading Armstrongs ; and the men look as thoroughly at home under their canvas shelter, mentors as it is, as though they were in the stable yard of their barracks. These batteries were evidently not yet completed in all respects to a war footing. Passing by the batteries, which with the guard and some permanent buildings apparently occupied by the staff, form one side of the rectangle, if we arrive at the second side, one of the long faces of the Polygon, and commence with the camp of the battalion of Chasseurs, who form the right of the line of infantry. The battalion occupies the same length that it requires in marching, and the *tentes d'abri* of the men are pitched by companies in open column. In front of the centre of the battalion is the tent of the commanding officer, while the arms are piled along the intervals between the companies. Of all the picturesque sights this can be imagined perhaps nothing can beat a French bivouac. The *tente d'abri* allows of so many combinations of form as to give a wonderful charm of irregularity and gipsy-like appearance to the camp. Each man carries a portion of the tent, a square piece of canvas on the sticks which support it. Sometimes three men will put up their little tent in a solitary fashion, and prefer to be exclusive ; in that case it consists only of two sheets joined at the top, supported by two uprights, and sloping down like the roof of a house, with one end closed by a third piece. Sometimes half a dozen men will join to make a tent of double length, in which case four pieces form the sloping sides, one piece closes an end, and the sixth piece is held out horizontally by two uprights. In hot weather such as this a very favourite plan is not to close the tent at all, but to make an upright wall of two pieces, and to stretch out two other pieces horizontally as a flat roof. Perhaps one of the sides will be closed against sun or wind. Each piece of canvas being of the same size, and all being arranged to button together, it is only an affair of two minutes to rig up a tent for half a dozen men, drive in the uprights, button together the sheets of canvas, and stretch them by pickets. Two minutes more suffice to strike a tent and roll up the canvas and sticks in their separate parcels to be carried on the top of the knapsack. It seems to me that in this system of *tentes d'abri* by which all necessity for transport for tents is avoided lies one of the secrets of the power of rapid marching of the French army. The knapsack with its small kit and the sheets of canvas only weigh together about 20lb., or rather more ; but the whole weight which the soldier carries, including his 90 cartridges and his Chassepot rifle, is not less than 60lb. French officers do not carry knapsacks now, as they used to do in the days of the First Napoleon. There is a passage somewhere in Müffling's Memoirs where he speaks of having brought to the notice of the Prussian generals in a hundred yards or so of road a regiment of the line fatigued. At its head marched the general of division with his staff, and the commandant of the first brigade, as well as the colonel of the regiment ; the pioneers and regimental band marched at the head of the first battalion, and each of the other two battalions had drums and bugles playing. After the first regiment came its baggage, then a second regiment, and then the baggage. This completed the first infantry brigade. Then came the two batteries of artillery, each having only four guns and no carriages beyond their ammunition waggons and one or two for baggage. I have really nothing to add as to their appearance beyond what I said yesterday. The gunners, who marched, carried their knapsacks and *tentes d'abri*, just as the linesmen did. The guns were drawn by four horses only. The gunners, like the Chasseurs, were in short jackets. After an interval of a few minutes the second brigade of infantry followed in the same order as the first. As there was no cavalry, unless it had passed before I was awakened, and as, at all events, I saw none yesterday at the camp, I suppose the regiments which the French system of organisation attaches to each division in war will not be given to the division till it reaches the front. The cavalry must have plenty to do at present watching the frontier.

None of those regiments, so far as I could calculate, came up to the average estimated strength of the French regiment. I doubt if there were more than 500 men, or even at many in any one of the battalions that passed. The men appeared to me over-laden.—*Standard*.

A DAY AT METZ.

METZ, JULY 24.

After my late dinner on this fatal 23rd of July I went out for a stroll, met an officer of artillery, spent some hours in a *café* with him, and, at parting, lit a second cigar to solace my walk to my lodging. Then an accident occurred which amuses me now, which amused me a little then—*hac olim meminisse juvabit*, I thought—but which I do not care to have repeated. Briefly :—

Two drunken soldiers accosted me. I endeavoured to get rid of them by some common place but friendly remark ; they persisted in following me, and one of them took me rudely by the hand, pressing it painfully back towards me. "What do you mean ?" I demanded. "*You are a Prussian spy !*" was the answer. The other laid hold of me next, and both commenced fumbling in my pockets with their disengaged hands. "What are you looking for there ?" I asked indignantly. "For arms !" was the answer. Three civilians passed. "*Par grace, Messieurs*, protect me from these men ; they accuse me of being a Prussian spy, and simply demand to be conducted before an officer, when I can prove who I am." The civilians were kind ; they formed a body-guard round me, one of them gripped me by the left wrist, and another asked me, "Did I speak German." "Not as fluently as I would wish to," I replied, "as I was born and have long like a malefactor. The nails of the dirty hand of one of my soldier-gaolers pierced my flesh and drew blood from it. I lost temper. "Is this your French chivalry ?" I cried, "is it not enough to be falsely accused without being maltreated by *canaille* ?" The words were hardly out of my mouth when the civilian with her left wrist doubled his fist, and flourished it before my eyes, echoing "*Canaille* ! Know, sir, that I am a sous-lieutenant in the Garde Mobile." He did not strike me ; nevertheless I leave it to the reader to judge whether it was from excess of humanity or poverty of courage. I should dearly like to meet this hectoring sous-lieutenant with unpinioned hands. We arrived at the subintendance. A wasp waisted, beardless, young officer of Chasseurs was in charge. He asked me who I was and where I lived. I told him I was a British subject and occupied chamber No. 30 at the Hôtel de l'Europe. One of the soldiers remarked, "Ah ! see how he changes his accent ; he spoke awhile ago like a Prussian." The officer complimented the drunken soldier on his acuteness, and turned out a file of men with fixed bayonets and a corporal to conduct me—to my hotel ?—oh, no ! but to the common police station. Changing his mind, he directed them to leave their guns behind, but to take me firmly by each arm. Thus, as if I were a balloon that would fly up unless I were held, I was brought to the caravanserai, which is held open all night for the entertainment of blackguardism. I asked leave to sit down, and I turned towards a box by the doorway the three soldiers hurried to bar the entrance, as if I were about to make a burst and escape. I never knew I was so formidable a being before. My pockets were turned inside out ; the following were the contents :—Johanne's Guide to the Vosges and the Ardennes, a Russian rouble, some money in it, a gold watch, a handkerchief, a letter from your Paris correspondent, a plan of Metz. On the strength of these suspicious articles I was shoved into the cell for night cases. I am something of an optimist, but I had a difficulty in reconciling myself to that cell. It was dark as ink, certainly, to conceal the want of accommunition ; it was common, too, in one respect, inasmuch as it was used indiscriminately for various purposes ; it was not painful from its silence, for some machine at the other side of the wall kept up a continuous noise like the piston of a labouring steamer in mid-Channel ; and I was guaranteed against the horrors of loneliness, for two tipsy fellows were in my company before. Chivalrous France ! I lay down on a hard board, which, by groping, I found lay in inclined plane at one side of the den, and did the best possible thing under the circumstances—I slept. At half-past three a light was flashed on my eyes. I was told to get up and come out. I obeyed. A pleasant-faced gendarme was waiting for me. It was the commissary. "You were arrested before," he said. "Have not had that privilege." "Who and what are you ?" I told him. "I am sorry for the annoyance you have been put to ; I was up at the central commissary's, or you should not have been put into the cell." I thanked him politely. My property was restored to me by a policeman with some g

unlikely to daunt the Prussians, and that they will take a deal of beating before they give in. I cannot accuse the French of undervaluing their opponents, although they have a notion that the Bavarians, Wurtembergers, and Badeners are inferior troops to the Prussians, and do not take the field willingly. Great confidence is felt in the French army, which is undoubtedly in a first-rate state of efficiency, and in the superiority of the Chassepot. The wonderful precision and length of range of this arm, already established by target practice, and proclaimed by General de Failly after Mentana, are confirmed by the accounts we receive from the frontier, where there have been several small encounters, collisions of patrols, and the like. A letter from the environs of Forbach mentions a case in which a French corporal fired at a German patrol at a distance estimated at from 1,100 to 1,200 metres, and brought down the man at whom he specially aimed. There is another anecdote current of a French sentry, who, at nearly as great a distance, fired at a small party of the enemy, and brought down three men in succession, upon which the others took themselves off. They had previously replied with the needlegun, but their bullets fell short. If these tales be true, the first engagement will greatly increase the confidence of the French, and discourage the Prussians in a like proportion. The French papers affirm the superiority of the Chassepot to be as 18 to 11, and, indeed, greater, since they declare it will send nine balls to 900 metres, while the needlegun sends 5½ to only 500.

The project of treaty between France and Prussia continues to be the great topic of the day. One must go very far back to find anything that has made such a prodigious sensation. It is universally looked upon as a manœuvre of Bismark's, and of course, *The Times* is much attacked by the French press for its unfriendliness in publishing it. "It is not a particularly clever dodge of M. de Bismark," said a high personage. "*Il a imaginé mieux que ça.*" The *Constitutionnel* discovers that the French of the document is faulty, and quotes from it various offences against grammar. On the other hand, M. Louis Blanc, writing from London to the *Temps*, says he is unable to discover in the document any deviation from the laws of the French language. The *Temps* suggests that M. Benedetti, who is not considered a very clever man, may possibly have been taken in. After Sadowa it is well known that there were discussions between France and Prussia with respect to claims put forward by the former power. The Emperor wanted territorial compensation, but Prussia declared herself unable to yield a foot of German ground. "Look elsewhere," M. Bismark may be supposed to have said, "there are Luxemburg, Belgium, Switzerland, Frenchspeaking countries: sketch a project, and we will discuss it." The *Temps* supposes Benedetti to have fallen into the trap, to have made the draught of treaty which is now causing such a commotion, and then to have incautiously allowed Bismark to put it into his pocket as a weapon for the future. The whole importance of the project turns upon the one point of who devised and proposed it.

We learn to-night that the King of Prussia left Berlin this morning for the army, without any fuss or display. General Steinmetz, who has also left the capital, is said to his have been almost knocked off his horse by the flowers thrown at him. It is said that Count Bismark hands the reins of the Foreign Office to M. de Thile, and joins his regiment of Cuirassiers.

I hear a great deal of discontent expressed to-night at there being no news from the war, owing to the press being so hampered and fettered in that respect, and many people say the Government will have to change its system. It seems that a perfect regiment of American journalists have come to Paris in the expectation of being allowed to follow the army, and are immeasurably disgusted at finding all permission refused.

There are 100,000 men now under arms in Belgium to guard the neutrality of the country. Of these, 60,000 are ready for field operations, while 40,000 garrison Antwerp and the Quadrilateral. The statement lately published by a Paris paper that the fortifications of Antwerp were failing to pieces, owing to the nature of the ground on which they were constructed, is quite unfounded.—*Times.*

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, 28TH JULY, EVENING.

THE *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor and the Prince Imperial left St. Cloud direct for Metz this morning.

General Lebrun, the Adjutant-General of the Army, arrived at St. Cloud early this morning, and the intelligence brought by him from the frontier is presumed to have somewhat hastened the Emperor's departure. The Emperor's departure for the seat of war is believed here on good authority to indicate the immediate commencement of the great operations expected for by the movements of different corps towards the frontier during the last week. To-day it was stated in well-informed quarters that a considerable French force was already in the enemy's territory, having crossed the frontier two days ago. It is understood that Prince Napoleon is attached to the Emperor's Staff, and will follow His Majesty during the war without having an independent command. General Montauban is still designated for the command of a corps to be disembarked on the Prussian coast; and another important expedition, report says, for Southern Germany, may be intrusted to General Trochu.

Admiral Dieudonne's squadron is cruising between the Weser and the Elbe.

The belief is still prevalent here that the Prussians are at present pursuing a defensive policy, and wish that the French should cross the Rhine before giving battle. Advices from Luxemburg to the 27th, published by the *Monsieur*, state that the Prussians are massing in force towards Neuwied, three leagues from Coblentz, in readiness to march north or south as required. Last Sunday 200 boats, filled with troops, went down the Moselle from Treves to Coblentz. A letter from Treves of the 25th speaks of Prussian concentration near Mayence. Of the movements of the French corps nothing whatever is known here beyond that large bodies of troops are leaving Metz in a north-easterly direction.

An official decree, dated July 27, proclaims a state of siege at the following towns:—Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Bitche, Mansal, Phalsbourg, Montmedy, Verdun, Strasburg, Schelestadt, New Brisach, Belfort, Lichtenberg, and Petite Pierre.

THE WAR (OFFICIAL) CORRESPONDENCE

The anxiously expected official papers relating to the war were issued on Tuesday, July 26th. They range in point of date from the 5th of July to the 23rd, and comprise 124 different despatches, with enclosures. We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) shall endeavour to give them as the general character of the correspondence as exhibited in one or two of the most important despatches.

It was on the evening of the 5th of July that our Government was apprised in a telegram from Mr. Layard of Prince Leopold's candidature. A letter received next morning from Lord Lyons informed us that France "would use her whole strength to prevent it." After writing this letter, Lord Lyons went to M. Ollivier's reception. M. Ollivier spoke strongly of the excitement which the news would produce in France, but promised that the declaration in the Chamber should be as mild as was compatible with satisfying public opinion. This was the evening of the 6th; the Duke of Gramont's violent declaration was made next day; and on the 7th, the Duke, in conversation with Lord Lyons, remarked that a Constitutional Minister must understand the impossibility of contending with public opinion. On the 8th Lord Lyons had another interview with the Duke:—

"M. de Gramont went on to say that he was still without any answer from Prussia, and that this silence rendered it impossible for the French Government to abstain any longer from making military preparations. Some steps in this direction had been already taken, and to-morrow the military authorities must begin in earnest. The movements of troops would be settled at the Council to be held at St. Cloud at 9 in the morning.

"On my manifesting some surprise and regret at the rapid pace at which the French Government seemed to be proceeding, M de Gramont insisted that it was impossible for them to delay any longer. They had reason to know (indeed the Spanish Ministers did not deny it) that the King of Prussia had been cognizant of the negotiation between Marshal Prim and the Prince of Hohenzollern throughout. It was, therefore, incumbent upon his Majesty, if he intended to show friendship towards France, to prohibit formally the acceptance of the crown by a prince of his house. Silence or an evasive answer would be equivalent to a refusal. It could not be said that the quarrel was of France's seeking. On the contrary, from the battle of Sadowa up to this incident, France had shown a patience, a moderation, and a conciliatory spirit which had, in the opinion of a great number of Frenchmen, been carried much too far. Now when all was tranquil, and the irritation caused by the aggrandizement of Prussia was gradually subsiding, the Prussians, in defiance of the feelings and of the interest of France, endeavoured to establish one of their princes beyond the Pyrenees. This aggression was impossible for France to put up with. It was earnestly to be hoped that the king would efface the impression it had made by openly forbidding the prince to go to Spain. . . .

"A voluntary renunciation on the part of the Prince would, M. de Gramont thought, be a most fortunate solution of difficult and intricate questions; and he begged her Majesty's Government to use all their influence to bring it about."

These extracts show the first attitude of France on the subject. A despatch from Lord Granville to Lord Lyons explains the position taken up by Prussia. Count Bernstorff at once repudiated all responsibility for the candidature of Prince Leopold.

"His Excellency went on to say that the North German Government did not wish to interfere with the matter, but left it to the French to take what course they liked; and the Prussian representative at Paris had been directed to abstain from taking any part in it. The North German Government had no desire for a war of succession, but if France chooses to make war on them on account of the choice of a King made by Spain, such a proceeding on her part would be an evidence of a disposition to quarrel without any lawful cause."

At the first interview between M. de Lavalette and Lord Granville, on the 6th, the latter expressed regret at the strong language reported to have been used to the Prussian representative in Paris, and guarded himself against admitting that France was justified in her complaints. In fulfilment of this promise to use his good offices for a settlement of the question, he wrote as follows to Berlin:—

"Earl Granville to Lord A. Loftus.

"Foreign Office, July 6, 1870.

"Some of the greatest calamities to the world have been produced by small causes and by mistakes trivial in their origin. In the present state of opinion in France the possession of the crown of Spain by a Prussian prince would be sure to lead to great and dangerous irritation. Of this, indeed, we have conclusive evidence in the report just received of what has been stated by the Minister to the French Chamber. In Prussia it can be an object of no importance that a member of the House of Hohenzollern should be on the throne of the most Catholic country in Europe. . . . It is in the interest of civilization, and of European peace and order, that Spain should consolidate her institutions. It is almost impossible that this should be accomplished if a new monarchy be inaugurated which is certain to excite jealousy and unfriendly feelings, if not hostile acts, on the part of her immediate and powerful neighbour. Such feelings in France would be too likely to find an echo among some of those parties to whose existence in Spain I have already alluded. I venture therefore to hope that the King and his advisers will find it consistent with their own views of what is best for Spain effectually to discourage a project fraught with risk to the best interests of that country. . . . You will be careful to say nothing which could give ground for the supposition that Her Majesty's Government controvert, or even discuss, the abstract right of Spain in the choice of her own sovereign. For your own information I may add that we have not in any measure admitted that the assumption of the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold would justify the immediate resort to arms threatened by France. On this topic, however, you are not to enter at present in communicating with the Prussian Government. The groundwork of the representations which you are instructed to make, and of those which, with a similar aim, her Majesty's Government have addressed to the Government of Spain, is prudential. To considerations, however, of that class I cannot but add the reflection that the strict secrecy with which these proceedings have been conducted as between the Spanish Ministry and the Prince who has been the object of their choice, seems inconsistent, on the part of Spain, with the spirit of friendship or the rules of comity between nations, and has given, what her Majesty's Government cannot but admit to be, so far as it goes, just cause of offence, which, it may perhaps be contended, it may be impossible to remove so long as the candidature of the Prince continues.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

On the 8th of July, as we have seen, the Duke of Gramont asked the aid of our Government to procure the renunciation of Prince Leopold, which he said would be accepted as a solution of the difficulty. On the 12th the desired renunciation was announced, and Lord Lyons had another interview with the Duke of Gramont.

"M. de Gramont said that this state of things [the withdrawal of Prince Leopold] was very embarrassing to the French Government. On the one hand, public opinion was so much excited in France that it was doubtful whether the Ministry would not be overthrown if it went down to the Chamber to-morrow, and announced that it regarded the affair as finished without having obtained some more complete satisfaction from Prussia. On the other hand, the renunciation of the crown by Prince Leopold put an end to the original cause of the dispute. The most satisfactory part of the affair was, M. de Gramont said, that Spain was, at all events, now quite clear of the dispute. The quarrel, if quarrel there was, was confined to France and Prussia.

"I did not conceal from M. de Gramont my surprise and regret that the French Government should hesitate for a moment to accept the renunciation of the Prince as a settlement of the affair. I reminded him pointedly of the assurance which he had formally authorized me to give to her Majesty's Government, that if the Prince withdrew his candidature the affair would be at an end. I urged as strongly as I could all the reasons which would render a withdrawal on his part from this assurance painful and disquieting to her Majesty's Government."

Lord Lyons, in a personal interview with M. de Gramont, next inquired upon what terms the French Government would consider the matter finally settled:—

"M. de Gramont said he would explain to me in a few words the position taken up by the Government of the Emperor.

"The Spanish ambassador had formally announced to him that the candidature of Prince Leopold had been withdrawn. This put an end to all question with Spain. Spain was no longer a party concerned. But from Prussia France had obtained nothing, literally nothing.

"His Majesty (the King of Prussia) had, he repeated, done nothing, absolutely nothing. France would not take offence at this. She would not call upon his Majesty to make her any amends. The King had authorized the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the crown of Spain; all that France now asked was that his Majesty would forbid the prince to alter at any future time his decision to withraw that acceptance. Surely it was but reasonable that France should take some precautions against a repetition of what had occurred when Prince Leopold's brother went off to Bucharest. It was not to be supposed that France would run the risk of Prince Leopold suddenly presenting himself in Spain, and appealing to the chivalry of the Spanish people. Still France did not call upon Prussia to prevent the prince's going to Spain; all she desired was that the King should forbid him to change his present resolution to withdraw his candidature. If his Majesty would do this the whole affair be absolutely and entirely at an end.

"I asked him whether he authorized me categorically to state to her Majesty's Government, in the name of the Government of the Emperor, that in this case the whole affair would be completely over.

"He said, 'Undoubtedly;' and he took a sheet of paper and wrote the following memorandum, which he placed in my hands:—

"'Nous demandons au Roi de Prusse de défendre au Prince de Hohenzollern de revenir sur sa résolution. S'il le fait tout Espagnol est terminé.'"

The views of Prussia at this juncture are set forth in a despatch from Lord A. Loftus:—

"Berlin, July 13, 1870.

"I had an interview with Count Bismarck to-day and congratulated his Excellency on the apparent solution of the impending crisis by the spontaneous renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern.

"His Excellency appeared somewhat doubtful as to whether this solution would prove a settlement of the differences with France. He told me that the extreme moderation evinced by the King of Prussia under the menacing tone of the French Government, and the courteous reception by his Majesty of Count Benedetti at Ems, after the severe language held to Prussia, both officially and in the French press, was producing throughout Germany a general indignation.

"He had that morning, he said, received telegrams from Bremen, Konigsberg, and other places, expressing strong disapprobation of the conciliatory course pursued by the King of Prussia at Ems, and requiring that the honour of the country should not be sacrificed.

"Count Bismarck then observed that intelligence had been received from Paris (though not officially from Baron Werther) that the solution of the Spanish difficulty would not suffice to content the French Government, and that other claims would be advanced. If such be the case, said his Excellency, it was evident that the question of the succession to the Spanish throne was but a mere pretext, and that the real object of France was to seek a revenge for Königgratz.

"The feeling of the German nation, said his Excellency, was that they were fully equal to cope with France, and they were as confident as the French could be of military success. The feeling therefore in Prussia and in Germany was that they should accept no humiliation or insult from France, and that if unjustly provoked they should accept the combat.

"But, said his Excellency, we do not wish for war, and we have proved, and shall continue to prove, our peaceful disposition; at the same time we cannot allow the French army to have the start of us as regards armaments. "I have," said his Excellency, "positive information that military preparations have been made, and are making, in France for war. Large stores of munition are being concentrated, large purchases of hay and other materials necessary for a campaign are making, and horses are being collected." If these continue, said his Excellency, we shall be obliged to ask the French Government for explanations as to their object and meaning.

"After what has now occurred we must require some assurance, some guarantee, that we may not be subjected to a sudden attack; we must know that, this Spanish difficulty once removed, there are no other lurking designs which may burst upon us like a thunderstorm.

"Count Bismarck further stated that unless some assurance, some declaration, were given by France to the European powers, or in some official form, the present solution of the Spanish question was a final and satisfactory settlement of the French demands, and that no further claims were to be raised; and if further, a withdrawal or a satisfactory explanation of the menacing language held by the Duc de Gramont were not made, the Prussian Government would be obliged to seek explanations from France. It was impossible, added his Excellency, that Prussia could tamely and quietly sit under the affront offered to the King and to the nation by the menacing language of the French Government. I could not, said his Excellency, hold communication with the French ambassador after the language held to Prussia by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the face of Europe."

Lord Granville having endeavoured to persuade the King of Prussia for the sake of peace to make some kind of declaration as to Prince Leopold in the sense suggested by the Duke of Gramont, the reply was that public opinion in Germany would not permit it. On the 15th, Lord Granville proposed mediation, but this was also civilly declined by both France and Prussia. The correspondence contains assurances from both France and Prussia that the neutrality of Holland and Belgium would be respected.

ADDRESS OF THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

THE Queen of Prussia, on leaving Coblentz for Berlin, issued the following address:—"To the Inhabitants of Coblentz.—During twenty years I have lived in your midst. You have proved during that period by your attachment to the King, to our children, and to myself, that firm ties are binding us together. To me it has always been a source of true pleasure to return to you, because I estimate at its full value our beautiful Rhineland. At the present moment I should like more than ever to remain with you to give the help which I can give, but other serious duties call me away. In the patriotic enthusiasm of the German people we hear the voice of God. A retrospect on the sufferings of the past, and on the half century full of blessings which followed them, shows us how merciful God has been to this dear city, and that He will remain so, for our trust in Him is the surest guarantee for time and eternity. Your rust and fidelity will always last. You know that we remain together in our hearts with God to our next meeting.—AUGUSTA. Coblentz, July 19, 1870."

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

The latest news as regards neutral Powers may be summed up in a very short paragraph. Russia remains nominally neutral, but her troops are concentrating in Poland, where there is growing agitation, and the Imperial Guard, 60,000 strong, draws towards the frontier of Posen, where the centre of any new Polish movement would be found. Austria is neutral, but slowly beginning to arm, without the consent of her German subjects. Denmark is still quiescent. Italy has made some sort of arrangement with Napoleon, obtaining Rome in return for some service not specified, which may be only quiescence; and Holland is agitated by words which she considers, or chooses to consider, threats from Berlin. Belgium is completely under arms, but will apparently only try to protect Antwerp, where the Royal family, the national treasure, and a large body of troops are already gathered.—*Spectator*, July 30.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 23.

Austria has already sent a circular despatch to all missions, notifying the attitude of Austria-Hungary in the present conflict. Its essence is as follows:—

The definitive attitude of Austria-Hungary in the war between Prussia and France has been the subject of a Cabinet Council, which was held under the presidency of His Majesty, and in which, likewise, the Ministers President of the countries took part.

In accordance with the unanimous manifestation of public opinion, an *expectant* neutrality has been decided upon. As the only aim of the powers not directly involved in the conflict must be the localization of the war, such an attitude was, under the present circumstances, the only one possible for Austria. Led by this idea the Cabinet Council rejected the notion of an armed neutrality, which, besides entailing great material sacrifice, would suppose a leaning to one or the other side.

Observing events and the action of the other neutral powers, Austria will remain a passive spectator, and, abandoning all idea of the mobilization of her army, she will limit her measures of precaution to those which the safety of the Monarchy make indispensable. In the first instance, these will be confined to securing the purchase of horses by a prohibition of their exportation, and the completion of the strength of the cavalry and artillery, which are much below the effective force of the peace footing.

All calling in of the men on furlough and movements of troops are for the present stopped, in order to avoid even the remotest suspicion of partiality to either side.

We are completely in quarantine westward. According to the last notices of the railways leading into Germany, even the passengers and express trains have ceased to run. The only exception are goods trains, containing grain, cattle, and other articles of food. And even this was only made on the representation of the Government. At first the intention was to stop even these, and already the order was given to take nothing more for the line to Lindau, which is the only means of communication by rail with Switzerland. This useless restriction was, above all, annoying at this moment, when Switzerland, our most regular customer for grain and flour, has to make its provisions.—*Times.*

THE WURTEMBERG ARMY.

The Wurtemberg army, called officially a corps, is in reality only a large combined division. It includes three brigades of infantry, comprising nineteen battalions, three of which are Jagers, a division of cavalry composed of four regiments, a regiment of field artillery in three batteries, and a small corps of engineers. It has its own pontoon and train equipment, maintained in very fair order. The present commander, Prince Frederic, is about sixty-five years old, and his duties are carried on chiefly by his adlatus, General von Baumbach, who had the name of an intelligent officer during the late war.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 29.

THE BADEN ARMY.

The Baden army is on a very similar footing as to organization and strength, but has of late had a Prussian general at its head, appointed Minister of War by the present Grand Duke, for his express purpose of Prussianizing his force. It is still, we believe, nominally commanded by Prince William, the Grande Duke's brother, and if he fight on the Prussian side with the same zeal with which he worked for them when nominally employed against them in 1866, he will be indeed a valuable ally. During that war he twice took his division to the rear without orders, compelling a retreat on the part of the whole Federal Corps, of which it was an important unit.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 29.

HANOVERIAN TREASON.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"In one province alone there exists a class of 'Irreconcilables.' In Hanover a few noblemen have been arrested on the charge of high treason. Though the large majority of Hanoverians have long espoused the national cause, with which Prussia is identified, some brave but romantic men remain attached to the former Government, and will act up to their convictions. Besides the two Hanoverian noblemen arrested at Weimar and Stettin, three more have been detected and handed over to the judicial authorities at Hildesheim, Bremerhafen, and Osnabrück. The names of the prisoners are Herr von Hartwig, Herr von Issendorf (both captains in the late Hanoverian army), and Herr von Bremer, late Privy Councillor in the service of King George. A Countess Kielmannsegge has been likewise arrested on her estate, Blumenau, near Harburg, her husband having, it is said, effected his escape just in time. The prisoners are all said to be persons of the highest respectability."

THE FRENCH FLEET.

A French fleet of seven ironclads has gone to the Baltic, and passed Skagen, the northen cape of Jutland, on the 27th inst. It is to make an "important diversion," either by threatening the northern coast of Prussia, or by appearing before Copenhagen and compelling the Danish Government to declare war. The fleet, however, carries no troops, only a few, and has still to reckon with the Prussian fleet, consisting of five ironclads, one of which, the King William, is, with one exception, the most formidable vessel in the world. A much larger expedition is to follow, and is said to have started with 40,000 men—we distrust the number—but caution be in time greatly to affect the main action.—*Spectator*, July 30.

PRUSSIAN DECREE ABOUT MERCHANT VESSELS.

Germany has gone far on its way to mitigate the evils of naval warfare by the following decree, dated July 18, and signed by the King and Bismarck: "All merchant vessels shall not be subject to be captured or seized as prizes of war by vessels of the Royal Navy of the Confederation. This rule does not of course apply to those vessels which would be subject to capture or seizure if they were neutral vessels." It will be observed that no reciprocity is asked for, from which it is probable that France will adopt the same policy, and the fleet on its way to the Baltic has captured nothing.—*Spectator*, July 30.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The following letter from the Duc de Gramont to Lord Lyons has been published:—

(Translation.)

"THE DUC DE GRAMONT TO LORD LYONS.

"Paris, July 23.

"M. l'Ambassadeur,—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me yesterday, asking me in the name of your Government if the decision just taken in favour of an enemy's ships bound for ports of the Empire freighted on French account before the declaration of war, would be extended to such of the said ships as may before the 19th of this month have shipped cargoes on neutral account for neutral ports.

"In adopting the arrangements referred to in the note inserted in the *Journal Officiel* of the 20th, the Emperor's Government had no other intention than to provide, in the interest of French commerce, for a situation not included in the Declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, as to maritime war. In fact, without an exceptional measure such as that which has been taken, the ships in question and their cargoes would have come under the application of the general principles of international law, and would have become liable to confiscation in case of capture.

"With regard to neutral cargoes shipped under the enemy's flag, they are covered by the general privilege sanctioned in their favour by the Convention of 1856, and I am glad to say that the Ambassador in London has been instructed to make known to the Government of the Queen, in a note of which your Excellency will find a copy herewith annexed, that in case of the capture of German ships, neutral cargoes which may be found on board them will be restored to the parties interested on proof of their neutrality. To go further than this, and free enemy's ships for the sole reason that they are bound to a neutral port, and have put to sea before the commencement of hostilities, would be an actual relinquishment of the rights of war.

"Allow me to add, M. l'Ambassadeur, that the line of conduct which we have adopted during the present war in regard to neutrals and the enemy's flag is strictly in conformity with that which, at the suggestion of England and in concert with her, we adopted in 1854 during the war in the East.

"Receive, &c.,

"GRAMONT."

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a valuable but very discreditable account of the military force within the United Kingdom. It consists, it says, of 22 Cavalry regiments, numbering 400 each, say, 8,800 men: and 68 battalions of Infantry, or, taking as average strength 500, 34,000 men, which is increased by the higher complement allowed the Guards to 36,000. The total force, exclusive of Artillery, which is usually in good order, is 44,800 men, about half what we need to meet a single enemy. Even if these statements are true, or anything like true, the battalions should be brought up to their war strength, 1,200 men, without the loss of an hour. The Government relies on the Volunteers, but where are their breech-loaders?

Lord Northbrook, Under Secretary for War, stated on Tuesday, in the Lords, that Sir H. Storks had authorized him to declare that "as to artillery, small arms, and ammunition the country had never been better provided than at present." Moreover, the effective force of Infantry at home was 40,500, and the Reserve 21,500. That would make 60,000 men, and in an emergency Ireland could be garrisoned by Volunteers; but we should like to know what makes the Government so confident that it will always be able to lay its hand on the reserves. In Prussia the system is simple. If you are liable, you appear; if you do not, you are shot by summary court martial as a deserter. Consequently, everybody appears, and nobody is shot. If English reserves could be braced up to that point many things would be easy; but then they are not braced up, nor will be till a catastrophe has occurred. The Government must rely on the Line, and its clear duty is to fill the Line up, and if necessary ask afterwards for sanction. If it does not, we will not guarantee even to this Administration a month's continuance in power.—*Spectator*, July 30.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE ruin worked by this war on 'Change has been terrible, but not, perhaps, unhealthy. It seems that a mania for speculation had set in; quiet people all over England were buying and selling time-bargains, and when the crash came could not meet their engagements. Thirty-six brokers and dealers have failed, there is a rumour of a terrible failure on Friday evening, and the worst will not be known till Thursday, the 4th prox., when the Consol account will be cleared off. Then once over, values ought to recover; but what with the war, and the rise in the rate of discount to five per cent., and the explosion within the "House," brokers will be more careful, and the public, we hope, a little more moral. Betting without means to pay if you lose is swindling, neither more nor less, whether the swindle is arranged on 'Change or at Tattersall's.—*Spectator*, July 30.

WAR MAPS.

We have received endless maps of the seat of war, all bearing marks of hasty manufacture. The cheap maps, in particular, are atrocious, the railways running apparently according to the draftsman's discretion, and half the most necessary places being omitted. The maps issued by the daily papers are almost equally bad, though for another reason,—an indistinctness as to boundaries, due in part to the unavoidable absence of colour. We are, however, strongly under the impression that the draftsman who prepared the chart first issued by the *Times* believed Saxony to be a non-federated State. The clearest, on the whole, perhaps, is Wyld's, but that might be very much improved by greater distinctness in the delineation of railways and minor rivers. Mr. Bacon has hit on a good idea in his "large print maps," but it is very imperfectly worked out, at the cost of omissions which make them entirely useless. An enlarged copy of Petermann's map of North-East France, published in "Stieler's Hand Atlas," if corrected for railways would be worth five sixths of all the rubbish now offered to the public.—*Spectator*, July 20.

WAR INCIDENTS.

ACCORDING to a Paris letter, the usual "rejoicings" on the Emperor's fête of August 15th were not to take place this year.

THE Empress has sent a lamp with money to keep it constantly burning during the war to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independance Belge* states that the inhabitants of the little town of Osterode have offered a reward of 10,000 thalers to whoever shall take the Emperor of the French, dead or alive.

THE *Gaulois* says that the French Government has authorized the formation of an American Legion of 600 men for French service, all of whom are to be Americans except the commander, who will be a Frenchman nominated by the Minister of War.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."—A report was current in Metz that a correspondent of the *Times* had been shot at Sarreguemines by order of Marshal Lebœuf. As might have been expected, the report was utterly without foundation. A telegram from a correspondent at Metz says—"I have just seen the secretary of Marshal Lebœuf, and he assures me that there is not a word of truth in the story that a correspondent of the *Times* has been shot."

EXTINCTION OF "LA MARSEILLAISE."—Notwithstanding the extreme popularity and the official sanction accorded just now to the lyrical "Marseillaise," its name-sake in the Paris press, after a vain attempt to resume publication after the expiration of the legal period of suspension, has finally disappeared. M. Henri Rochefort announces that, owing to the military dictatorship to which all things, including the press, are now subject in Paris, he has deemed it advisable to discontinue for the present the publication of his journal.

THE GRACES OF WAR.—A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Metz, states that among the prisoners taken by the French in the skirmish at Niederbronn were two officers of the Baden army, who upon their arrival in Metz were lodged at the Hotel de l'Europe, where the correspondent himself was dining. These officers were about to join the *table d'hôte*, when a messenger arrived from Marshal Lebœuf to bring them to his quarters; and an hour afterwards they were sent to return from the dinner table each with a lady on his arm, one being the wife of the Marshal "I must not," adds the correspondent, "conceal the fact that a group of officers who were taking their coffee upon the terrace were rather dissatisfied with this good-natured action of the Major-General of the Army. There exists in certain military circles of high rank a strong feeling against Prussia and her allies."

Two episodes of the march of the troops through Paris are given by the *Liberté*. Near the Gaité Theatre a woman of middle age had posted herself on the curbstone, and offered each soldier as he passed a medal of the Virgin, destined to protect them against Prussian bullets. The soldiers smiled a little, but as the worthy dame evidently believed in the receipe, accepted her present politely. On the Boulevard de Strasbourg, near the Rue du Chateau d'Sau, a different scene took place. As a soldier passed he accepted a packet of chocolate from the hands of a young and pretty girl, and in the excess of his gratitude asked permission to thank her with a kiss. The young lady smiled, and granted his request; but the next soldier, naturally preferred the same request, and the example was so infectious that the young lady received a running fire of salutes, to which she patriotically submitted, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders. At last, however, the force of kissing could not further go, and she retreated, exclaiming, "I can't be kissed by the whole regiment!"

At Coblenz (writes a correspondent) a sense of security is so great that not a native resident family has left, or made a move to leave, and the future is so much in the hands of Providence that anxiety is of course almost entirely suspended from the tremendous drafts made on those by whom business is carried on. To begin at the bottom, my barber is gone. My tailor yesterday came to wish me good-bye in his uniform. "I go," he said, "to Mainz; there will soon be an end of me." This was accompanied by a significant movement of the finger towards the heart. "How about your wife," I asked. "Ach, Gott! she will be lucky if she gets a cup of cold water and a crust of bread." My daily supply of artificial ice is stopped; the man who made it has gone, the man who delivered it has gone, and my "Eis-schrank" has become an useless branch. The man who used to drive me to Ems and who whistled all the way and cracked his whip as an accompaniment has gone one way, his horses another: they will never meet again. A widow woman who depended on her two sons to carry on her trade saw them off. As the train moved off, she turned round with white and quivering lips, and said, "Oh that I had six sons, that I might send them all!" This is not a weak attempt at fine writing, but what I heard with my ears, and I am writing from a province said to be infected with French proclivities. How great the slander is time will show. Among other rumours, it is said the King will establish his headquarters here, and that the now quiet and almost deserted Ems will be converted into a great lazaretto for the wounded. It is also said that the two large steamers, the Fried and the Humboldt, so lately crowded with tourists in full stampede, have been chartered by the Government to bring down the sick and wounded—a ghastly preparation which sends a chill to the heart.

THE WAR OF 1870.

II.

(*Saturday Review*, July 30.)

Waiting the first results of the mighty preparations on either side, it is natural to attempt such a general survey of the situation as may be useful for present information, as well as convenient for reference hereafter. This survey, to be of any value, must needs include a brief review of the numerical forces likely to be brought into play, the possible fields in which they may meet, avoiding barren speculations on the effect of tactical novelties which are yet unproved, and on which—the Prussian especially—the best informed and patriotic minds are not agreed among themselves.

The nominal strength of the French army is well known to be 400,000 on the active lists, to which is being added a reserve of 250,000, many of whom are almost wholly untrained. Thus France would appear to be numerically fully equal to what she was in 1859, when Crimean exigencies had raised the active army to more than 630,000 men, and on the whole to have fewer really serviceable soldiers to call upon. But in 1859, with every exertion, the Emperor only succeeded in carrying 230,000 soldiers into Italy, and despite certain improvements in the organization since made, and the far greater completeness of the railroad system of France, we have serious doubts whether much more can now be put in motion for action upon the Rhine. All that can positively be told at present is that six Army Corps have been collected on the western side of the Vosges. If each of these contains the full three divisions, and allowing for a small reserve to each corps and a large one for the whole army, it is not probable that 300,000 soldiers could well be organized as we know those are of whom the Emperor is about to take command. It is true that Napoleon III. has one great advantage, which he had not in 1859, in the creation of the new Garde Mobile, which is to do most of the home garrison service. But this is fully counterbalanced by the fact that it is impossible for him to commit himself far from the French frontier without leaving so considerable an active force as could check, for a time at least, any movement by his enemies across his flank and rear with a view of operating directly against the French capital. Such information as we have, therefore, points to the former expectation, and with strategical considerations to make us believe that the real field force carried forward, if the French take the offensive, will hardly exceed a quarter of a million of men.

Turning to the Prussian side, we are able from the nature of the case to speak more certainly. The organisation there is so fixed and definite, and was so exactly carried out into effect four years ago, that we may fairly calculate upon it as a basis. There are eleven Prussian Army Corps raised in as many provincial districts, besides that of Saxony (in every military respect now a Prussian province), numbered the 12th. A thirteenth, selected by special agreement over the whole kingdom, forms the Guard Corps. Of these thirteen Army Corps it is probable that the 9th, 10th, and 11th, lately raised in Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Cassel, may not have their lists of *Reservisten* (or supplementary rank and file of over three years' service) properly complete. Yet on the whole, as some of the corps exceed the normal strength, and as there is a Hesse-Darmstadt division available not reckoned in any, it will not be too much to assume the active force now collecting at 390,000 men, or 30,000 a corps. The Landwehr—old soldiers for the most part—are certainly guard fortresses as well as the Garde Mobile of France, being in fact, except as regards their being usually encumbered by family ties, as useful a body of reserve as could be desired for the second line of a country to be defended. Between these two bodies come the Depôt Battalions, or Ersatz Reserve, the numbers of which are very variously estimated, for the reason chiefly that its members are in two bans or categories, the second of which consists largely of men who have not been found physically efficient as recruits, and which though enrolled, the State does not care to train. The real or first class *Ersatz*, contains probably not more than one-third of the 180,000 who are on the paper strength of the Confederation army under this head; but these 60,000 men, unlike the Landwehr, are specially held liable to fill up vacancies in the line, and are, in fact, in time of war, recruits preparing for field-service at the depots. Excluding Landwehr and certain garrison battalions, it may be estimated that the North Germans could, upon a full strain, place nearly 400,000 men in the field, or rather 390,000 men at once, with a supplement of 60,000 getting ready to fill up the vacant places in the ranks.

Of the distribution of these vast numbers little yet is known, except that the general movement is towards the Rhine, where General Herwarth—probably the finest specimen extant of the old Prussian school of officers—covers the lower section of the river with the 7th, 8th, and 11th (Rhenish, Westphalian, and Cassel) Army Corps. The consolidation of these was not completed when this week began; when finished, the General, if retaining the command, will naturally front from the Moselle towards the French with his 90,000 men. All the northern coasts of Prussia are entrusted to the keeping of General Vogel von Falkenstein, the captor of the Hanoverian King and army in the last war, who, with headquarters at Hanover, commands the Hanoverian (10th), the Schleswig-Holstein (9th), the East Prussian and Pomeranian (1st and 2nd) Army Corps. Berlin adviser, however, show such heavy movements of troops to the west from the last two provinces, that we suspect strongly that Vogel will not have left him the whole of the four corps.

Supposing him to be allowed 100,000 for the protection of the ports and to cover the capital, there are just 200,000 men left to be concentrated in the chief army on the Rhine. As Herwarth's command is assigned to him, and the Crown Prince is to lead a Third Army composed wholly or chiefly of South Germans, we shall not risk much in putting this force down as a First Army, under Prince Frederic Charles, and concluding it to be concentrating about Frankfort and Mayence.

No means are as yet at hand to enable us to judge whether this is strictly so or whether a Prussian corps or more will not, as is most probable, be handed over (the Guards, 6th and 6th, have all fought under the Crown Prince before), to form the nucleus of the South German forces. These, already constituted as the Third Army of the Confederation, are placed under the command of the Crown Prince, an officer of whose vigour, careful study of his profession, and ability to judge of the *terrain* before him, the Bohemian campaign gave ample proof. The Bavarians should furnish at least one strong army corps, being able to put from 40,000 to 50,000 men into the field at will. The Wurtemberg and Baden Governments can each produce a strong division; and these, added to the contingent due from the part of Hesse-Darmstadt below the Main, would together supply a corps rather less in number than the Bavarian, but of excellent material. A single Prussian corps, if added as before suggested, will bring the Crown Prince's muster-roll up to more than 100,000 combatants; but the South German troops can hardly be ready for the field as soon as their great ally, except possibly the Baden division, which, for some time past, by the Grand Duke's choice, has been administered by a Prussian general on Prussian principles.

Recapitulating the whole, therefore, it appears that the Germans will soon, if time is given them, face their enemy with three separate armies amounting to about 370,000 men, the largest being in the centre; and if we have erroneously underrated the exact French strength, we are not inclined to believe that it can equal that before them, when once the Confederation has its forces fairly in the field.

We have now to glance slightly at the theatre. Every one will understand that the French front of operations is far more limited at present than in former wars. The whole Rhine below Coblentz is pract